

Britain Adopts a Formula

Great Britain continues to take the role of watchdog for European peace. Neville Chamberlain, secretary of the Foreign Office, said he knows that the Government about to ask authority to spend to £400,000,000. The amount will go into new battleships, army, navy and air bases, armament factories and other great works of warlike. European correspondents interpret the move as an answer to Reichsführer Hitler's formula for armaments; i. e., that "the world shall be determined by the armaments of the strongest nation," and determined in Berlin.

Great Britain undoubtedly puts interpretation to that phrase which Herr Hitler did not expect. His action indicates a determination to show how long it will be necessary to arm to the teeth to maintain it. At least this is the impression which the Reich is inclined to consider. That's the trouble of the "if-then" formula. We can never be sure how long they'll stay one side.

Strategy Doubted

By Frederick W. Carr
*Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Feb. 12—In its first rest test, the sit-down strike, which terminated here last night coincidentally with the announcement of \$5,000,000 in yearly wage increases by General Motors Corporation, has proved to have weaknesses failing to justify the over-optimism of its disavowers. The outcome is analyzed as set-back for the sit-down.

Its test in the automobile strike

Strikers Compromise

The company was prepared to recognize, it is now being widely charged, that it was not. Finally the strikers recognized this, gave up and evagated the plants.

Undoubtedly the settlement of this dominant issue of the strike—the question of sole bargaining power for the union in 20 plants it was used as a catalyst by the sit-downers. Occupation plants helped put pressure on President Roosevelt to intervene. He forced General Motors to negotiate.

Without the President's request, General Motors would still be holding out against negotiating until the company insisted that the illegal possession of its properties.

To the extent that the sit-downs had helped to get the union

John L. Lewis Strike Leader	Frank Murphy Governor of Michigan	James F. Dewey Federal Conciliator	William S. Knudsen General Motors' Executive
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Even the Assembly Line, Pictured Below, Will Have Again as the Result of the Automobile Strike Settlement Negotiated by the Four Men Above

Special To The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Looking
 calm and very fit, within an hour
 after she flew her Lockheed Electra
 "flying laboratory" in from California,
 Miss Amelia Earhart announced
 yesterday that she had come east
 for a final check-over of ship, route
 and auxiliary equipment, and that
 she would such a "check" take off
 from Oakland on a Pacific east-west
 route which she expected would turn
 out a round-the-world flight.

She stood by a table in the Hotel
 Barclay and laughed at the little
 knot of people gathered round her
 as she said, "You know, I feel you
 newspapermen have pushed me
 into this. You're the ones who have
 kept saying and saying that I was
 going to fly around the world, until
 finally you've compelled me to think
 seriously about doing it."

She said she has known
 for a long time, spoke up: "Oh,
 time on now! Nobody has pushed

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal relief chief, to resurvey needs and determine whether the \$750,000,000 just appropriated by Congress will be sufficient to carry the states until the first of next July when the new fiscal year begins.

Before leaving for the Chicago meeting, Mr. Hopkins agreed that unforeseen situations probably would make impossible the 600,000 reduction in WFA rolls planned for this winter ending.

Meanwhile, Congress voted to establish a special disaster loan corporation within the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make unsecured "character loans" to victims of floods and other catastrophes during 1937.

In fashion, both houses

Liberal Loan Policy Sought

Need for a federal agency with a liberal loan policy was said to be felt by a large group of flood refugees who are hovering on the brink of destitution because they cannot obtain bank credit. Small loans are expected to keep many in this borderline group off the relief rolls.

As viewed by Mr. Hopkins, the flood relief situation is largely of an emergency and temporary character. Most of the expense will be in truck-hire and the employment of additional men for clean-up work. No large addition to the relief rolls because of the flood is expected.

In the drought regions, on the

*By a Staff Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Celebrating the occasion in quiet dignity, patriotic and civic organizations throughout the nation observed today the 128th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Liberty and commerce exchanges, banks, schools and many business houses were closed.

Prominent on the program of Lincoln Day observances here was the dinner of the National Republican Club tonight, which Alfred M. Landon, formerly Governor of Kansas and Republican Party candidate for the presidency last year, will speak. The program will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Simultaneously, the alumni, faculty and students of Cooper Union will observe the 146th anniversary of Peter Cooper, who founded the union in 1859 to provide free instruction to the people of New York City. Lincoln's first eastern address

Administration, in Amazing Disclosure, Declares Experts Have Been Working Year and a Half on Way to Curb Court's Power

Depression Tops World War Cost Geneva Reports

In one of the most comprehensive and significant reports issued by the Geneva Labor Office, the meaning of the depression in terms of its effect upon the peoples of the world is summed up: its cost, reduced to hard facts and figures, is shown to be the death of the economic ravages of the World War.

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The loss to the world's economic system from the 1930-34 depression was equal to the whole cost in cash of the great war according to the estimate of Prof. Vladimir Woytinsky, well-known European economist, published by the I. L. O. in a report on The Social Consequences of the Economic Depression.

Professor Woytinsky puts the total loss in the years 1930 to 1934 at the colossal total of from 149,000,000,000 to 176,000,000,000 "1928 dollars," or 100,000,000,000 to 120,000,000,000

The "obvious concussion" Professor Woytinsky draws from his report is that "it is impossible to deal effectively with a depression such as that through which the world has just passed or to prevent a fresh depression by attacking any of the

Task Is Complex

"A comprehensive view of the whole problem," he says, "is an indispensable condition for success in a task as complex as that of overcoming a depression in the capitalist system as at present constituted. It is as the lack of such a comprehensive view in recent years that made so many isolated efforts and legislative measures abortive."

The immediate cause of all the calamities of the depression, Professor Woytinsky holds, was the shrinkage in industrial production. "The twenty per cent reduction," he explains, "of the difficulties of the farmers, the decline in the volume of international exchanges, the disorganization of the public finance, the various political and social disturbances and all the other outward signs of the great depression may be attributed to the fact that the government, the gigantic machinery of capitalist industry were turning more slowly or had ceased to turn together."

Revealed plans in two categories: Constitutional amendments and legislative reform proposals. The time factor, it was said at the White House, eliminated constitutional amendments. President Roosevelt felt, first, that so many different kinds of amendments were possible, it was exceedingly difficult for people with the same objectives to agree on any one of them.

Ratification Too Doubtful

Not only historically, he believed, but from a viewpoint of practical politics, it was not a difficult trick to prevent ratification in 13 states if those directing the opposition aim skillfully at the points of least resistance.

The second type of action, legislative, was objected to on grounds of constitutionality. President Roosevelt does not believe that mere acts of Congress requiring unanimous or a 7-2 or 8-1 majority of the Supreme Court on constitutional questions would themselves pass the consti-

The United States upon world economy, Professor Woytinsky says that on the eve of the depression, the United States, with a national income of from \$80,000,000 to \$90,000,000 a year, "was richer than all the European countries put together." He adds: "Estimates of this kind naturally cannot be accurate, but there are grounds for asserting that, at that time, the sum of the incomes of the people of the United States constituted approximately half the income of the world."

"It is obvious that sudden restriction of such an important source of world income would be bound to

He feels that even sympathetic lawyers would have to go back to the Constitution to explain common law, even when they discover that for many years the principle of majority rule has been established.

Then the study of the experts led them to what President Roosevelt insists is an action of undoubted constitutionality—his proposal for appointing additional justices for all present judges over the 70 years of age who remain on the court.

In his previous discussion today, President Roosevelt did not seek to explain or defend the age-limit theory, or the congestion of the courts. These matters, which bulked so large in his message last week, are frankly thrust off the stage. Instead, the direct motive of curbing the court is admitted.

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

By H. B. E.

opposition to the Child Labor Amendment—better defined the actual role of child labor in the economy and settled the problem of child labor. But, before considering what might be done about it, one should examine its dimensions. To judge from the present statistics, these are considerable. Without statistics I had supposed it must be pretty big. Now I find that it is so large it is so large it is so large. In 1930 the census revealed that there were 48,919 workers in all occupations. Of these 235,308 were 10 and 13 years of age, 157,680 were 14, 139,000 were 15. At 15, I should say, a child becomes the youth, at least in juvenile. The rest, 10 and 13 years of age, are no longer truly children. They are no means of finding out what the per cent is. But a justifiable assumption is that it is less. Only has there been a strengthening of state laws against child labor; an enlightened public opinion is beginning to be formed; the government is beginning to say to use child labor. The only figure that I have seen in the interval which tells us something about the decline is one put out by the United States children's bureau. The bureau found that the number children of 14 and 15 obtaining first employment was 619 in 1930 to 336 in 1932 and to 210 in 1933, or 64 per cent over the entire period.

10-13 Years	14 Years	15 Years
21,132	31,566	93,439

Now we must further compare these figures with the computations of the Children's Bureau of 1930. The figures, consequently, must be reduced by 50 per cent. Making these adjustments Dr. Charles F. Roos, formerly director of research at the NRA's new bureau for Economic Facts, concludes, "NRA removed from labor in trade industry about 35,000 children under 16 years of age."

Such an accomplishment does not sound very good when put side by side with the non-statistical view of child labor. Adults, nevertheless, have accomplished. Have also, he said, it doubtless would have prevented some re-employment of child labor after wages for adults had been restored.

The problem remains of recapturing the accomplishment without either putting the entire economic system in another New Deal jacket or ratifying "Youth Control Amendment."

Even the raising of the school leaving age would allow of exploitation. On the farms, particularly

is legitimate, therefore, say that, when the NRA was established in 1933, child labor had already been reduced by 50 per cent. Such a large decline is not, of course, due mainly to social enlightenment. Wages of adults had been reduced sharply between 1930 and 1933. Therefore it was not so economic to employ children as before. The child would do less work. The assumption would be that, granted a recovery in business and therefore in wages, some of the ground won in 1930-33 in the elimination of child labor would be lost. This is what NRA was intended to prevent. The philosophy was that there should be no recovery without child labor.

What did the NRA accomplish in this direction? First of all, it did not touch the two occupations in which much child labor is located, agriculture and domestic service. It left untouched the worst hours of school hours. It is a social duty to put a stop to such exploitation. Equally concurrent means are necessary, however, to subsidize in some way the parents dependent upon such labor. Dr. Roos, whose book came to my notice after I had written my first piece, suggests:

In all states enacting compulsory education laws applicable to minors 16 years of age and under, the Federal Government might . . . loan at low rates of interest to parents of such children who, in need of aid, would ordinarily seek industrial employment.

Several business men with whom I have talked of this problem think that the assistance should be made available to the parents. The problem, in short, deserves an entirely fresh approach.

a direct relief basis with funds administered through the Resettlement Administration, but next spring the Works Progress Administration will

At the present time, the WPA is spending about \$140,000,000 a month to employ the 2,150,000 persons on the rolls. It is estimated that the payroll load will have to be cut to 1,600,000 to make the money last through June.

The relief budget was drawn up with the expectation of a substantial increase in private employment this winter and spring. Mr. Hopkins said he felt this pick-up was taking place, but pointed out that the food emergency was entirely unforeseen. He expects a steady rise in WPA rolls all through February, because of the floods.

He estimated that American cities are "spending about eight times the amount for this kind of thing that they were paying in 1929."

Local governments, with the whole load of direct and indirect taxes on them, have had to bear the brunt of the increased cost of relief in the last year. The Department of Agriculture estimates that food costs have risen about 10 per cent in the last year. That means that the re-

cluded the presentation to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of a medal, bestowed upon him by the students as the citizen rendering the most service to the United States upon the economy, Professor Woytinsky, that on the eve of the depression in the United States, with a nation

est public service in New York City during the past year.

The advertisement of the New York Rotary Club of New York observed the Lincoln anniversary with a special luncheon meeting at its Park Avenue clubhouse to hear an address on the Civil War, presented by Dr. James L. McCaughy, president of Wesleyan University. Similar emphasis was made in the weekly program of the New York Rotary Club, members of which listened to an address

000,000 a year," was richer than the European countries put together." He adds:

"Estimates of this kind cannot be accurate, but there are grounds for asserting that, at the time, the sum of the incomes of people of the United States could not have been approximately half the sum of the world.

"It is obvious that sudden reduction of such an important source of world income would be bound

Canadian Weir for Niagara

Workers are now assembling a bridge-like structure of 15-ton steel ribs which will reach 750 feet out into the river. The cribwork will be in the shape of a hairpin and will be built back to the shore. With the flow of turbulent water shut off by his protecting wall, workmen will pour concrete for the weir.

Government engineers state that their wall will divert water from the center of the river to the power

lawyers would have to go back of the Constitution to English common law, where they would discover that for many years the principle of majority

Then the study of the experts led them to what President Roosevelt insists is an action of undoubted constitutionality—his proposal for appointing additional justices for all present judges over 70 years of age who remain on the court.

In his press conference discussion today, President Roosevelt did not seek to explain or defend the age-limit theory, or the congestion of the courts. These matters, which bulked so large in his message last week, are frankly thrust off the stage. Instead, the direct motive of curbing the court is admitted.

And the President's defense simply is that a constitutional amendment could have been blocked in 13 states, or would have taken too long, while other suggested measures were of dubious constitutionality.

Meantime, the Executive's series of interviews with wavering senators have temporarily lulled. He had only scheduled Senators McClellan and McMahon of Tennessee, both of whom have been non-committal about the plan.

But leaders of the opposition in Congress insist that they have 36 senators "nailed down" to vote against it. This bloc is sufficient to prevent invocation of the cloture rule by a two-thirds majority. Lack of cloture, a filibuster can go on practically forever.

Out of the group of 36—and it may grow, since some 20 other Senators are still non-committal—it seems apparent that ten or a dozen expert filibusters take the issue with

Chicago Bar Presents Plan To Free Courts of Politics

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A judiciary free from politics would be established in Cook County, it is claimed, under a plan urged by the Chicago Bar Association and soon to be proposed to the Illinois Legislature as an amendment to the state constitution.

The plan has as its principal aim: a longer and more certain tenure of office; placing the selecting power in the hands of those who can be held accountable for its abuse; provision of ample safeguards against an arbitrary appointive power, and retention of the right of the people to remove a bad or incompetent judge.

In effect, its proponents say, it would satisfy the demands of both those who feel that all judges should be appointed, and those who believe the voters should be given a voice in their selection, for it provides for initial appointment, and then for periodical submission to the electorate.

Plan Would Be Limited

The plan would affect only circuit, superior, and probate courts of Cook County, those being constitutional bodies. Municipal courts are established by statute, and it is possible that following submission of the plan for a constitutional amendment to change the system in the other courts, a bill will be offered making the same idea apply in the municipal courts. The system would be put into operation in this way: Judges of the circuit, superior and probate courts of Cook County when

it became effective would be selected and hold office as hereinafter provided.

Each judge then in office would continue therein until the expiration of his term and thereafter until 30 days after the next November biennial general election. At that election his name would be submitted to the electorate without opposition or party designation upon the question whether he would retain his office.

If a majority of those voting on the question voted against any judge, and if such majority equaled 25 per cent of those voting at the election, his office would, 30 days thereafter, become vacant. Otherwise, he would retain his office and at the same election each tenth year thereafter until vacancy intervened his name would again be submitted in the same manner and with the same effect of the vote. For six years after removal as aforesaid, a judge would be ineligible to appointment as a judge of any said courts.

Providing for Vacancies

After the system became effective, the Governor would fill any vacancy by appointment from a list of not less than five eligible persons for each vacancy, nominated by a majority vote of a special commission. Each judge so appointed would hold his office for four years and thereafter until 30 days after the next November biennial general election. At that election and at the same election each tenth year thereafter until vacancy intervened the question of his retention of his office would be submitted in the same manner and with the same effect with respect to judges holding office when the system became effective. No person not a member of the Illinois bar could hold any such judicial office. Additional qualifications could be imposed by law.

The commission mentioned would be composed of five residents of Cook County appointed by a majority vote of the judges of the Appellate Court for the First District who would also fill all vacancies. No more than three commissioners would be members of the same political party. None of them could hold any public or political party office. They would serve terms of 10 years except that four of the original commissioners would serve terms of two, four, six and eight years, respectively. They would serve without compensation and determine their own methods of procedure.

Effective by Majority Vote

If at the election wherein the constitutional amendment were adopted it should be approved by a majority of all voters in Cook County voting on the question, the system would thereupon become effective. If the system were not so made effective then it at any time thereafter 50,000 or more voters of Cook County should file in the county court a petition to select a vote on the question whether the county should adopt the system, the county judge would call a special election. If at this election it were approved by a majority of those voting thereon, it would thereupon become effective.

Favorable comment from the bar and bench here already indicates, bar association officials declare, that wide support for the measure can be expected.

"We believe," says Charles M. Thompson, bar association president, "that the adoption of the method of selection which is proposed would definitely eliminate conditions with which our judges have to contend under our present system and from which both they and the bar would welcome relief."

The bar's board of managers, which drew up the plan, declares further, "We believe that the judiciary should be, and would like to be, free from politics, from the dangers of being removed from office by the winds of party elections, from participation in political activities and the dangers of a refusal to participate in anything of attempted political influence in the discharge of judicial duties."

Anticipating questions, the board points out in answer to one, that it was considered proper to vest the selecting power in the Appellate Court because: (1) The court only appoints one man out of five every two years; (2) There is no salary connected with the position and the appointee is forbidden to hold any political party or public office; (3) The commission has no pay roll and there is no patronage involved; (4) The commission can only suggest five names to the Governor, who must select one name therefrom.

Prayer of Thanks For Strike's End

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—A prayer of thanks for the "spirit of conciliation" which brought to a close the automobile strike, was voiced today in the Senate of the Connecticut General Assembly by its chaplain, the Rev. George G. Gilbert.

The prayer: "O God, our Heavenly Father, who has placed us in this wonderful land of abundance for all, and who will that all men everywhere live in the spirit of conciliation may dwell among us; and especially that made manifest this morning in the settlement of a great controversy.

"May the spirit of generosity and brotherhood grow and prevail among us till all bitter contentions and industrial conflicts cease from our land forever.

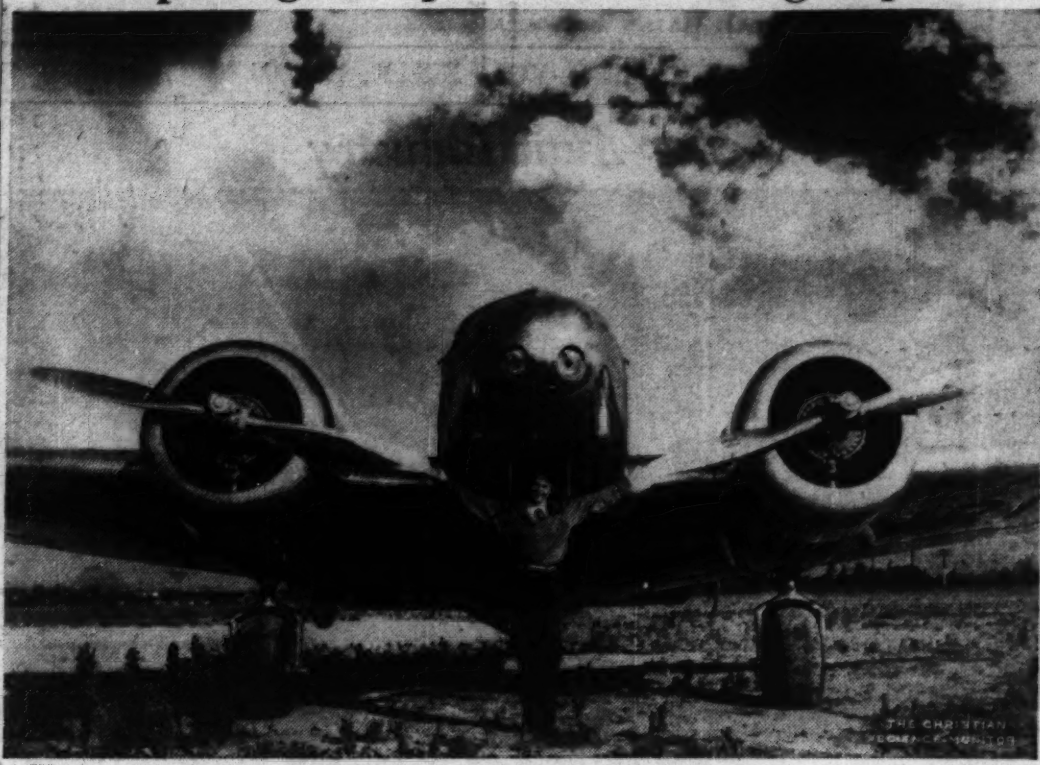
"In the name of Him who came as the Prince of Peace.

"Amen."

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Preparing to Span Globe Along Equator



Miss Amelia Earhart and Her 'Flying Laboratory'

Amelia Earhart Prepares to Fly Round the World

(Continued from Page 1)

you into it. You know you've been wanting to do it all the time. You didn't have to be pushed!"

Laffy for Opportunity

And she laughed again and said, "Well, I guess you're right. I have wanted to do it. Still, I'm happy that, with the co-operation of the Purdue Aeronautical Research Foundation, in the form of the flying laboratory, it is possible for me to get at it. It's a good deal of a job, getting ready for such a flight. I don't know exactly what you'd label it. It certainly isn't a race. On the other hand, there's too much hard work connected with it, to call it a junket."

"The flight has no sponsor," I don't have to do anything connected with it by a stop watch. I hope, of course, to get some material out of it for some writing. I'm going to carry some air-mail stamp covers for collectors. Otherwise, I'm simply on my own. As you say, I've wanted to make this flight for a long time, and the time just seems right to make it."

Going around the world the Pacific east-west way is the hard way, of course.

Someone asked Miss Earhart why she was going that way, instead of setting off across the north Atlantic. "Well," she said, with deliberation, her head turned in that attitude of thoughtfulness which is very characteristic of her. "I've seen the north Atlantic. Of course I've seen the Pacific, too—part of it."

Forgets Flight Dates

When someone else asked her to refresh their memories about the date of her flight from Honolulu to Oakland, she looked momentarily startled, her eyes widened as it dawned on her that her memory had completely failed her on the date, she laughed with a flush of chagrin and said, "Why, it wasn't—it would it have been 1934?" That is a good clue to her. When a thing is done, it is done, and she doesn't spend time looking back over her shoulder at it.

"Besides," she went on, more seriously, "it seemed to me that a round the world flight now should be around the equator. And then, about two years ago, when I was just thinking about it, I thought it would be nice to get all the long water jumps out of the way on the first part of the flight. Of course I do not think that the Pacific east-west course is the more favorable one, in the matter of winds, and several all-round conditions. The course we have chosen gets the water jumps out of the way at the beginning. My ship is a land plane; it has retractable landing gear. The longest water jump is about 2550 miles. The ship has a cruising radius of about 4000 miles. Captain Manning is going with me, at least part of the way. He will be the navigator on the flight across the Pacific. I don't think the pilot on such a flight should do the celestial navigation too."

Someone twitted Captain Manning good-humoredly and he was going "to get off and walk." He is Capt. Harry Manning, one-time commander of the U. S. Lines ships, the Manhattan, Roosevelt, Washington and America. He is an outstanding figure in the American Merchant Marine and has participated in various famous rescues at sea. As first officer under Capt. George Frier he was in charge of the lifeboats in the S. S. Florida rescue. He has the Congressional Medal for saving life, and similar decorations from the governments of France and Italy.

Captain Manning, who is lean and weathered and taciturn, said he had heard there was good pearl fishing around Looe and he might hop off there, to see if he could pick up a fortune in jewels to bring home with him; wherever he got off, he was then going to Europe, and expected to come home as a passenger on the Manhattan.

"The United States Department of Commerce has been doing some very interesting groundwork for the future of aviation at Howland and other islands in the neighborhood," Miss Earhart went on, "and I want to see for myself. No one has been landed at Howland. It is a coral island. I have no way to tell exactly what it is like until I see it, but I hope to land there. Those islands are becoming increasingly important in air transport, and I want to see 'em."

Someone asked Miss Earhart how soon she'd be back home, after she'd taken off. Her Honolulu and Mexico City flights set high marks in Mexico

Third of Court Rule Possible

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 12

Legal experts say that present Supreme Court rules permit decisions in certain cases by a third of the justices. President Roosevelt's reorganization plan, they explained, would not change this situation.

Both the present law and the President's proposal authorize two thirds of the court members to constitute a quorum, or a minimum number for the transaction of business.

Thus six of the present nine justices can sit on cases. If the court were increased to 15, the minimum would be 10 justices.

By an even split of the sitting judges, the court can affirm a lower-court decision, thus if only six judges sit on a case not three of them—only a third of the total membership—could hand down such an opinion. A majority, or at least four of six sitting justices, is needed to reverse a lower-court ruling.

The President's recommendations would permit him to appoint an additional judge to assist federal judges who decline to retire at 70, except in the cases of a few temporary judgeships.

Justice Department records show that the laws creating the positions now filled by Circuit Judge Julian W. Mack of New York and District Judges John C. Pollock of Kansas and William E. Baker of West Virginia provide no successors shall be appointed when the incumbents pass on or retire.

Chicago Stores on 40-Hr. Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Recognizing what they declare to be the modern trend in labor relations, four leading department stores here have voluntarily adopted a 40-hour week affecting more than 15,000 employees. This clipping off of 6 1/2 hours from the employees' weekly working time, without reducing the pay, is reported to be a new move on the part of employers to share benefits with the employees in times when business is good and profits are flowing in.

Marshall Field & Co., the first to make the move, was quickly followed by Mandel Brothers, Carson, Pirie Scott & Co., and the Fair. All have changed shopping hours to start at 9:30 instead of 9 a. m. It is believed here that other Six Street stores will follow the lead of these.

This experiment of a 40-hour week was adopted about a year ago by the Frederick & Nelson store of Marshall Field & Co. in Seattle, Wash., and proved successful, according to James O. McKinsey, chairman of the company in Chicago. A department store in Pittsburgh, it is reported, is also on a 40-hour basis, but as far as is learned here, these are the only two stores which have preceded the concerted move of the Chicago merchants.

tude and punctuality, and maybe she'd say something like "round the world in a week."

"I have no estimate to give of the time of such a flight," she said, exchanging grins for evading the opportunity to say something she might later be called upon to do. "Such a flight has never been done. Several attempts may have to be made before it is signed, sealed and delivered. I'm simply going to fly as and when I can, race nothing and no body, put in no time thinking of speed efforts, but a lot of time reckoning on comfort and comparative safety. There won't be any ping pong balls in the wings, but I've got a rubber raft in the equipment, and I know how to be comfortable in it if I have to. We have a two-way radio telephone, of course."

"I won't even say I think the flight will prove anything. I'd rather have it contribute something. Eventually it seems to me airplanes will find it easy to go around the world. Not only around the equator, but around every way. Every flight, therefore, is potentially important. It may yield knowledge of great value. We can look at all the flights across the Atlantic and see that each in its way has done some definite good. That is, they have advanced the knowledge which is leading straight to regular, scheduled trans-Atlantic flights, carrying passengers and mails. Aside from my private and personal feeling about the enjoyment to me of making this flight, I realize of course that some useful knowledge may come out of it and it is my happy duty to contribute to that if I can."

Miss Earhart was asked whether the "flying laboratory" would be the same experiment station on the flight that it is as she uses it around the United States.

"Well, of course I have all the unexplored fields of human reaction to flying well in mind, and while I wouldn't say I could spend the whole time checking and re-checking mere human reactions, I hope something will turn up in the way of useful discovery. We know nothing, really, about fatigue and flying, in both pilots and passengers. We really know nothing about what the efficient food is for distance flights. Willy Post took a lot of tomato juice with him. I always

meant to ask him why he preferred it. I like tomato juice on such flights myself, but I have made no careful study, to say whether it is a negative or positive advantage."

A reporter spoke up and said, "How on earth do you keep awake, piloting a ship on one hop of 2550 miles?"

Miss Earhart said, "Oh, but there's so much to do! You get wider and wider awake—at least I do. No sleeper and sleeper. The pilot of such a flight has a quiet existence, but one that keeps him mentally very alert."

Someone gasped at the use of the word "quiet." Quiet, with two Wasp motors generating 1100 horse power apiece and roaring incessantly?

"Quiet, that is, in the way that you sit, with your job directly in front of you, and no traffic whizzing by. And the sound of the engines is rhythmic and, I think, on the whole, pleasant. Two good engines, beautifully tuned, can sound very pretty, you know."

A Kind of Wagnerian Music And if the pilot wants to linger up, there is always the Sperry Gyro Pilot, the mechanical device to replace her at the controls, so that the ship can be flown without human guidance. The flying laboratory is considered a two-pilot job, in standard airways usage, but this flight will be solo, so far as piloting is concerned.

The island ports she wants to visit are objectives that are too small to shoot at without the help of celestial navigation; Howland, for instance, is two by one-half a mile in area; but once past them, she will probably take over the whole thing.

New York C. O. P. Starts Protest On Judiciary Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Joining the move of legislators in many states to write into the record their reaction to the Supreme Court angle of the President's judiciary reform program, Republican lawmakers in the New York body are busy drafting resolutions of protest.

As the home state of the President, the debate here takes on specific importance. The Democrats, however, are apparently prepared to be on hand to fulfill their role in defeating their political opponents' move. The Democrats dominate the upper house by a wide margin and virtually control the Assembly, since the one-vote Republican advantage there is minimized by a liberal insurgent tendency which can at will swing this vote, too, to a Democratic conclusion.

Projection of the issue here has been initiated by Senator Thomas C. Desmond and Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth, Newburgh and Genesee Republicans, respectively, each of whom will sponsor vetoing resolutions for action by their colleagues. The Desmond memorial to Congress urging defeat of the President's plan because it "would not be to the best interest of the people of the state of New York or of the United States," was on today's upper house calendar.

Assemblyman Wadsworth, son of Representative James W. Wadsworth (R), of New York, and one of the bitterest opponents of the New Deal, will sponsor like action in the lower house against what he termed a "brazen proposal." More in particular he said:

"It is requested extension of executive power is dictatorial and tends to destroy the original structure of government. We believe it is an attempt to tear down the independence of one of the three constitutional branches of our Government."

Washington, Feb. 12 (AP)—What state legislatures have done about President Roosevelt's court reorganization proposal:

Colorado, House, adopted resolution for.

Delaware, House, adopted resolution for.

Indiana, Senate and House adopted resolutions for.

Ohio, House defeated resolution against.

Connecticut, House, adopted resolution against.

Kansas, House, adopted resolution against; Senate defeated resolution for.

Texas, Senate, adopted resolution against; House defeated resolution for.

Maine, Senate and House, adopted resolution asking Congress to protect the Supreme Court.

New Hampshire, Senate, rejected resolution for.

South Carolina, House, sent to committee for extended study a resolution for.

Arkansas, House and Senate, refused to act immediately on resolution for.

New Mexico, Senate adopted resolution for.

Tennessee, House, refused to act immediately on resolution against.

Pennsylvania, Senate, defeated resolution against.

Maryland, House, no action on resolution against.

Massachusetts, House, no action on resolution against.

Minnesota, House, no action on resolution asking amendment of proposal.

Oklahoma, House, no action on resolution for.

Washington, House, adopted resolution for.

Philadelphia Plans Joint Charity Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The Community Fund of Philadelphia and the Federation of Jewish Charities will put on a joint campaign again this year, it was announced recently by Geoffrey S. Smith, president of the former, and Arthur Loeb of the latter. The campaign will start early in April.

By combining the two drives, a single solicitation can be made on behalf of all the major humanitarian and social agencies in the city, with the exception of the Red Cross and Salvation Army, which carry on separate campaigns.

P. Blair Lee, banker and World War veteran, has been chosen as chairman of the United Campaign of 1937. He is the youngest man ever to have headed the annual charity drive. Mr. Lee is a son of former United States Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, and his great-grandfather, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Lee is a partner in the private banking firm of Brown, Brothers, Harriman & Co., and a director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, the S. K. F. Industries, Inc., and other companies.

Green Will Case Halts For High Court Ruling

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—An agreement yesterday to await a United States Supreme Court decision on the actual domicile of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green halted hearings on the contested will of the son of Hetty Green until March 17.

Surrogate Harry E. Owen ordered a continuance in the hearing of the suit brought by Colonel Green's widow, Mrs. Mabel Harlow Green, to break the will leaving an estate—spread over several states and appraised at from \$50,000,000 to \$80,000,000—to the Colonel's sister, Mrs. Sylvia Wilks. Taxing officials of New York, Texas, Massachusetts, Florida and other states in which the property was located have indicated their intention of trying to levy inheritance taxes on other estate taxes on the entire estate.

Arguments for and Against Court Changes Go Over Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Leading views on President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan had been carried into millions of American homes by word of mouth today, following a national radio broadcast on the issue held last night in which was achieved one of the most elaborate co-ordinations of airwave facilities ever attempted. Speakers in New York, Washington and Chicago furnished a tri-city cross-section of opinion which had its focus in town hall at "America's Town Meeting of the Air," held weekly here under the auspices of the League for Political Education in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Company.

The New York audience had its turn at the issue after the debate in a question and answer forum in which all participants were the target, the answers coming as clearly and immediately from the Chicago and Washington principals in the program as from the two actually on the Town Hall platform.

The trend of the discussion took the heading of whether the President's proposals regarding the Supreme Court should be accepted, and, in general, the affirmative and negative attitudes centered on the argument whether they would set the country up the road to a dictatorship. In New York, the pro and con was debated by Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas and Frederick H. Wood, constitutional lawyer, in Washington, by Senators Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, and William H. King (D) of Utah; in Chicago, by Judges Edward B. Casey and Frank M. Padden; in New Orleans, by one-time head of the Women's Bar Association, and Louis A. Stebbins, president of the Chicago Life Insurance Lawyers' Club.

Says Court Bars Progress Mr. Maverick, one of the most vigorous defenders of New Deal policies in Congress, denied that the proposal to change the high court's numbers would set a precedent for some later dictatorial government, declaring it had been projected "because our country is today a land of raging floods, gigantic strikes, farmers and business men who were all but destroyed by a depression and who dread the possibility of another."

Mr. Wood, one of the most vigorous defenders of New Deal policies in Congress, denied that the proposal to change the high court's numbers would set a precedent for some later dictatorial government, declaring it had been projected "because our country is today a land of raging floods, gigantic strikes, farmers and business men who were all but destroyed by a depression and who dread the possibility of another."

"There is nothing inconsistent between the proposed statute and effort to procure a constitutional amendment. But cannot wait for an amendment. The proposed Child Labor Amendment has not been adopted after 13 years. The passage of this bill would mean that you can have constitutional minimum wages, agricultural protection, social security, sane tax laws, unemployment relief—have them now. That is the real issue."

"The real danger of dictatorship will come not from any use of admitted constitutional powers conferred on Congress and the President, but from the collapse of our economic system which the Supreme Court as now constituted refuses to let go."

See Ulterior Motive Mr. Wood argued from the view that the purpose of the judiciary reform bill was "not to reorganize the Supreme Court in

order to further the efficient, expeditious and orderly administration of justice, but to bring about a change in its personnel.

"The same result may be achieved by submission to the people either of a constitutional amendment limiting the powers of the court or of one enlarging the powers of the Federal Government," he said. "In view of the promptitude with which Constitutional amendments for which there has been sufficient popular demand have been adopted in the past, I am at a loss to understand the President's reluctance to undertake to achieve the aim sought through means provided by the Constitution itself. Instead, he seeks the consent of Congress to achieve the desired end by undermining the independence of the court. The maintenance of such independence is essential to the preservation of our form of government."

The President and Congress now in office may bring about changes in the court's interpretation of the Constitution through the appointment of the requisite number of judges necessary for such purpose, a succeeding President or Congress, having altogether different objectives may do likewise. Then the Constitution ceases to have any meaning whatsoever.

"If the requisite majority of the American people are in favor of enlarging the power of the Federal Government or restricting those of the court, they will promptly ratify the requisite amendments. If not, then the interpretation placed upon the Constitution by the Supreme Court in the exercise of its powers should not be overridden by a measure, the effect of which is to undermine, if not to destroy the independence of the court set up by the people themselves to preserve the form of government which they created and to protect their liberties."

Union League in Protest Mr. Wood declared that the court as now constituted was "up with its docket and disposes of cases with amazing promptness."

"This is made possible largely by reason of the extraordinary familiarity which the members have with the questions coming before it for review acquired chiefly through their continued service on the court. The immediate effect of the substitution of six new members, however able, for those now eligible for voluntary retirement, or the addition of six new members to the present number, would be to retard and not expedite the work of the court."

Simultaneously, the Union League Club here adopted without debate a resolution protesting the Roosevelt bill for the reorganization of the federal judiciary "or to any other bill, the effect of which would be to increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court of the United States in the manner indicated by the message, or otherwise with the balance of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Federal Government."

Meanwhile a favoring stand was announced by the American Labor party, an emergence of the 1936 campaign, in a statement by its public affairs committee recommending active support of the President's proposal.

Intently as they do to President Roosevelt's remarks in his study. And the issue is still in grave doubt. Certainly the possibility of preventing a cloture rule, and the concentration of parliamentary skill in the opposition, point to the close struggle ahead.

And there are some past-masters at the art among them. The entire Republican delegation is ready to do its duty. Some 12 rebellious Democrats are also able parliamentary strategists. If the list of 39 is accurate, it would be sufficient to hold up the Senate for nearly six weeks, with each member of the bloc undertaking to fill the time of the Senate for one day's sitting only, which is child's play.

In the very important group of senators with whom President Roosevelt talked yesterday, caution is still prevalent. They left the White House outwardly as uncommitted as when they went in. Senators Pittman and McAdoo intimated—in general terms—that they would support the proposal, although they did not pin themselves down finally.

Senators Diederich and Wagner declined, one much to commit themselves. Both have been loyal Roosevelt followers, and Senator Wagner's hesitation is particularly hurtful to the President's proposal. The New York Senator, an able lawyer and judge, as well as the sponsor of forward-looking legislation, should be the first to favor attempts to curb the judiciary if he did not regard such attempts as unwise in detail. His hesitation, which of course may be broken by an endorsement, nevertheless indicates the plight in which honest and sincere senators who believe in progressive legislation now find themselves.

Senator Norris, who had a private talk with the President, is an even more striking example. No more ardent supporter of Mr. Roosevelt's objectives sits in Congress. But the veteran Nebraska Senator once more explained after the White House visit, that he would only accept the President's plan as a last resort, that he still hoped for better methods of curbing the Supreme Court, preferably through amendment.

Senator Norris favors requiring more than a five-four majority in declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional, and points out that such a requirement prevails in Nebraska. But the point is that it is a part of the Nebraska Constitution, and President Roosevelt holds that to be valid in the United States, a constitutional amendment rather than a plain act of Congress would be needed.

The desire of Senate progressives to reach social and economic objectives may ultimately reserve their present trend against the Roosevelt proposal. They are all going through intensive conscience searches at the moment. They will doubtless split into two groups. Like other Senators, they are now listening to messages from the country quite as

President Admits Court Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

sufficient seriousness to embark upon that course.

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U.S. Urged to Aid Tenants In Purchase of Farm Lands; Rural Problem Is Weighed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Roosevelt had on his desk today for transmittal to Congress a far-reaching proposal for the establishment of a national Farm Security Corporation to sell farms to worthy tenants on lenient terms.

The corporation is the solution advanced by the President's special committee on farm tenancy to the problem of checking the accelerated spread of this phase of the nation's rural economy in recent years.

A congressional committee has been holding hearings during the last month on a similar proposal for a Farmers' Home Corporation to combat tenancy, but action has been delayed until the committee could hear the recommendations of the President's advisers.

The Farm Security Corporation is a much more modest agency than that proposed in the Bankhead-Jones bill, already before Congress. Members of the Farm Tenancy Commission estimate that it could get along with around \$10,000,000 a year, whereas the earlier proposal called for an appropriation of \$60,000,000 a year for 10 years.

The Farm Security Corporation, as outlined by the President's committee, would operate in conjunction with the Resettlement Administration, under the direction of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

How Plan Would Work

It would buy up farmlands with money appropriated by Congress and sell them to worthy tenants on terms consistent with their well-being. Tenants desiring to buy farmsteads from the Government would be required to undergo a trial period of five years to prove their desire and capability of becoming land owners. This provision is included to meet the objection of government loans to tenants advanced by those who contend that a large percentage of non-owning farm operators are shiftless and unable to manage land wisely.

No initial payment would be required by the corporation. Rates of payment would vary by year according to the farmer's income on crops. His security of tenure would not be dependent on the vagaries of the weather. Payments would be in-

creased in good crop years and reduced in poor years.

According to the committee's plan, the indebtedness of purchasing tenants would be amortized at the same rate of interest as the Government now pays on long-term bonds—2½ per cent. An additional quarter of a cent would be required to go into a reserve fund together with other amounts adequate to cover insurance and taxes on the properties bought.

Before the Government signs a contract with tenant purchasers the latter would have to agree to farm the land in such a way as to build up the land and prevent erosion.

The committee recommends that "farms be made available mainly to members of the various categories of disadvantaged farm families selected on the basis of reputation for integrity, industry, thrift, necessary experience, health and other qualities." Preference would be given to families already living on lands purchased by the corporation.

In return for compliance to the rules laid down by the Government, the tenant farmer would be assured of a long period of freedom from land speculation and crop vagaries in which to get himself on his feet as a self-sufficient landowner.

A large portion of the report now before the President is devoted to a description of the appalling plight of tenant farmers in the United States. "The extreme poverty of one fifth to one fourth of the farm population reflects itself in a standard of living below any level of decency," the committee found. "In many areas, particularly in the South," it said, "families are living in conditions of poverty little, if any, above the lowest peasantry of Europe."

Land Stability

Attention was called to the poor condition of the shacks in which tenants live, to their lack of food and clothing and to their loss of incentive to better their lot.

"With less than half of the farmers of the nation owning all the land they operate—and much of that subject to heavy debt—and with a rising tide of landless and land-hungry people, rural civilization is threatened with decadence," the committee declared.

Turning to the general problem of land stability, the committee proposed as a curb on speculation, the imposition of a turnover tax on any farm held less than three years.

"Such a tax, taking a large percentage of the increment, would materially discourage buying land merely for the purpose of early resale, and would tend to keep land values on a level where farmers could better afford ownership," it was explained.

The committee also recommended purchase by the Federal Government of between 95,000,000 and 100,000,000 acres of submarginal land and the enactment of a series of state laws to improve contractual relations between landowners and tenants.

Tenancy is a sore spot chiefly in the South, especially in the one-crop cotton areas. In Mississippi, 10 per cent of the cultivated land is operated by farmers who own none of the acreage. Tenancy is lowest in Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire.

Baltimore Symphony Hit By Strike of Musicians

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12 (P)—The Baltimore Musicians' Union ordered a strike against the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra today over the dropping of four musicians from the orchestra roster.

Director Frederick R. Huber's comment was that the orchestra "exists for the benefit of the public and not as an employment agency for the union."

The union warned members that violation of the strike order might bring a fine up to \$250 and expulsion from the American Federation of Musicians.



Direct From Farm to Consumer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The "candid" type of photograph brought into vogue in recent years through the introduction of the miniature camera is represented in a number of fine pictorial prints, among which is "Good Pickin's," by Margaret Treadwell Field at the Third Annual Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition, which closes at the Carl Zeiss Gallery here, tomorrow.

One of the striking features about many of the prints shown is that the size of the negative is so far subordinated to the purpose of obtaining the best possible composition that only part of very small negatives, in some instances less than half, have been utilized in making the enlargements. "Good Pickin's" is another sample published by the Monitor to show the artistic side of the camera.

Britain's Defense Backed by Hoare As Peace Force

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Feb. 12 (P)—Sir Samuel Hoare, British First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech here invited nations of the world to take careful notice of Great Britain's huge defense loan just announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

Sir Samuel declared that British disarmament of recent years had proved that weakness in Great Britain meant confusion in Europe and the remainder of the world.

LONDON, Feb. 12 (P)—Debate on the £400,000,000 defense loan has been set for next Wednesday. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin indicated that the Government might issue a "white paper" giving fuller information to meet a demand from the Labor spokesman in the House, Mr. Clement R. Attlee.

Mr. Attlee called the announcement by Mr. Chamberlain "a very serious statement—a proposal which is quite unprecedented in time of peace."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, outlining the loan plan, told the members of the House yesterday: "Flexibility and adaptation to changing circumstances of the times must be the essence of our program."

"The general experience of the last 12 months has in no way relieved the urgency of our task, nor lightened the cost of raising our forces to the proper standard of defensive strength."

Tennessee Refuses To Gag Its Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12 (P)—Tennessee's "press gag" bill has met the defeat its author predicted for it. The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives tabled and killed the measure that the Senate had passed, 29 to 1, after a public hearing last night.

The sponsor, Senator Fletcher R. Morgan, Chattanooga attorney, who said editors were "unbridled" and that he had been forced to submit to "blackmailing articles," forecast a few days ago that the bill would fail in the House. He blamed the "newspaper lobby."

The bill provided that publication on a newspaper editorial page of "any untrue" about a person would subject the editor or publisher, or both, to a lifetime expulsion from Tennessee journalism, in addition to fines and damages. George Fort Milton, editor and president of the Chattanooga News, described the bill as "vicious and outrageous" and said its passage would be "a blow at the freedom of the press, a beginning step toward fascism in Tennessee." He said the bill laws provide ample remedy for any injured persons.

Admits Kidnap Charge

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (P)—Murray Bleefeld, one of three men on trial in King's County Court, Brooklyn, on charges of kidnaping Paul H. Wendel, former New Jersey attorney, today in a surprise move entered a plea of guilty to kidnaping.

Favor Gained for Sales Tax By Test in States of South

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12 (P)—Mississippi pioneered when it adopted a sales tax five years ago, and today four other southern states are following in its path. North Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama have a sales tax, or the closely allied gross receipts levy, and Georgia is considering the latter type.

Mississippi has retained its original law, which taxed gross retail sales 2 per cent, and wholesale turnover ½ of 1 per cent. The revenue for 1936 was \$5,281,298. A constitutional amendment to substitute a direct tax on consumers was voted down last summer.

North Carolina collects 3 per cent on all purchases over 10 cents. The Legislature is considering an amendment to exempt certain "basic" foods.

Louisiana's controversial "luxury" sales tax of 2 per cent has yielded \$575,000 in two months, although it carries a long and complicated list of exemptions. Gov. Richard Leche now is considering a special session to abolish metal tokens and place the levy on retailers' gross sales, to facilitate collections.

Arkansas' 2 per cent sales tax, carrying numerous exemptions, yielded \$3,554,981 in 1936. It will expire next July, and the Senate is considering a House-approved substitute bill without exemptions.

The battle still is being fought in Alabama, where a 1½ per cent gross receipts levy went into effect Jan. 1. A substitute 2 per cent straight sales tax measure has been passed by the House and awaits Senate action.

Gov. E. D. Rivers led unsuccessful sales tax drives when he was Speaker of Georgia's House, but he abandoned advocacy of such revenue measures in his gubernatorial campaign. A 2 per cent gross-receipts measure is pending before the Legislature, with Administration approval.

A sales tax proposal was defeated in the 1935 Florida Legislature; but the issue, despite Gov. Fred Cone's opposition, is expected to come up again.

New Orleans Gets Advancing Waters

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 12 (P)—Forces of rehabilitation followed sluggish crests down the Mississippi today while sand-bolls gave New Orleans a taste of flood troubles.

The valley's largest city felt the first direct effects of the Mississippi's record burden late yesterday when water bubbling through a large sand-boll submerged three square blocks of wharf area to a depth of 18 inches.

Hundreds of laborers hurriedly sandbagged the leak and no major levee threat was seen in the flow caused by river pressure forcing water through loose soil strata beneath the dikes. The affected territory was more than 20 blocks from the city's main business district.

Meanwhile, the Red Cross and federal, state and municipal agencies grappled with the task of removing flood scars from the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio.

The big river crept toward record heights along the lower valley levees since the major crisis. Above Helena the river was falling slowly but steadily. Levee workers could not relax their vigilance, however, for the recession was so sluggish that seepage and sand-bolls remained a constant threat.

An inkling of the river's burden was given by the Columbus, Ohio, weather bureau statistics which showed that in January there were almost 28,000,000 tons of rainfall in that State alone. Ten states in the flood zone had abnormal precipitation.

Until this tremendous burden of water empties into the Gulf, the people of the valley lowlands can expect little relief. Backwaters from choked tributaries, inundating hundreds of thousands of acres, cannot drain.

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Blum Threatens New Laws To Control Upward Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The French Government's determination to ask Parliament for special powers to enforce reasonable prices, if exhortation and voluntary methods prove insufficient, was voiced by Charles Spinasse, Minister of Commerce. His statement was made to the Chamber of Importers and Exporters.

Herein is recognized the crux of the situation. There has been a remarkable rally in securities and favorable signs of recovery are multiplying. But the Institute of Economic Research directed by Dr. Charles Rist announces that wholesale prices in France have risen much bigger than in the Netherlands and Switzerland, since devaluation. The cost of living, which is virtually directed and stationary in these countries, had mounted by 13 per cent in France.

Joseph Caillaux, former Finance Minister, and a severe critic of the Government, in his diagnosis admits that both devaluation and social reform were necessary but insists that immediate, massive application of social reforms with their effect on prices has largely nullified the advantages of devaluation and this in turn has rendered social reform less real.

Authoritative supporters of the Front Populaire affirm that in December France attained the maximum general level of prices com-

patible with the present parity of the franc. The rise was somewhat slower in January but full consequences of social laws have not yet been felt and a new disequilibrium is anticipated. Already workers are demanding further readjustment of salaries to the higher cost of living. This process, it is pointed out by Premier Blum's advisers, will be felt if it is continued.

One remedy proposed is a reduction of the tariffs and quotas originally imposed to prevent excessive lowering of prices.

On the suggestion of Premier Blum, the coal industry consented to increase production at the cost of an extra day's work per fortnight. It is agreed that the 40-hour week must not diminish production and that all the augmentation of wages must not carry prices beyond the franc's present value. It is hoped other industries will follow suit.

It has been worked out that during the Paris International Exhibition, which opens in May, the franc will be sold to foreigners visiting France in the form of checks at 13 per cent discount. Germany and Italy have already practiced similar methods with success. Yet the dangers of having two kinds of francs are not overlooked, and in any case strict regulation of prices in this exhibition will be no less imperative.

Quebec 'Warms Up' For International Dog Sled Derby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The International Dog Sled Derby will be held at Quebec City, Feb. 19, 20, 21, with a dozen or more of the best dog racers of the United States and Canada taking part. By running daily laps of 30 miles the drivers and their teams of from five to seven specially bred racing dogs will cover 90 miles of rural country, breaking a trail that ends with a pot of gold, and the challenge trophy emblematic of the continental championship.

Four previous champions are expected to enter the contest this year. Training for this three-day event lasts for more than three months. They are exercised during the summer, and begin their work seriously in November. At that time the dogs are paced at 10 or 15 miles an hour and taught to pull together.

When the dogs are finally ready for the Dog Derby, they are very intelligent. They brace themselves at the starting line waiting for the word "go," making as clean a start as human sprinters. The dogs enjoy the race.

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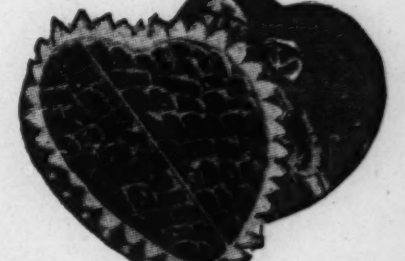
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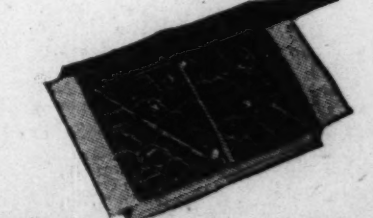
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Legality of Wagner Bill Now Up to Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Three days of argument have now left the Supreme Court with one of the major issues of the New Deal to settle, the validity of the Wagner Labor Act. Conclusion of the presentation of rival counsel in connection with the five test cases which have been lumped together brought arguments echoing the contentions in the Flint, Mich., strike, while on the other hand, the decision, when it comes, will play a profound part in the future reaction to Mr. Roosevelt's program to re-make the Supreme Court.

The validity of the most important piece of labor legislation in many years now rests in the Supreme Court balance and combines mingled

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'Sit-Downers' Hear the Good News



Strikers Cheer End of Long Shutdown
Dad Simonds, Chairman of the Strikers' Committee in Fisher Body Plant No. 1 at Flint, Mich., Reads the Headlines Telling of the Strike Settlement as the Jubilant Strikers Hear the Glad Tidings

Setback for Sit-Down Strike Seen in Auto Strike Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

and company together, it aided the settlement. But at the conference table it faded out. The company hung on to its original policy of keeping the door open for its employees to join any union they wanted or none at all, and wrote its doctrine into the terms.

So the sit-down speeded up the disclosure of its own limits, it is pointed out.

Union Defends Sit-Down

Such appraisal, however, is disputed among leaders of the strike. "Sit-down tactics do not suffer from the outcome here," declared a principal CIO spokesman last night. "We got what we wanted. The company agreed not to bargain with anybody else for six months. That covers the next production period. Then we'll ask for another agreement. If they don't give it there will be another strike."

In any case, the judgment of the court at Flint, Mich., that the strikers' occupation of the plants was against the law has given the sit-down a legal blow which the strikers as yet have not been able adequately to parry. Their defiance of the court's order to evacuate did not help their new weapon of strategy.

The theoretical legal defense of the sit-down strike as so far developed in this strike is dubbed by observers as plausible but shallow.

A shortcoming of the sit-down strike which is now evident is that as a rule it has to work quickly. Otherwise the sit-downers generally dwindle away under weeks of strain, and when the remnants finally emerge from the plant, it makes such a scant showing as to offend public opinion. This is in the run of obscure strikes. A much-publicized sit-down like those at Flint tends to hold up.

In a recent sit-down strike of 2000 workers lasting five weeks, only 150 stuck to the end.

At the start everybody is jubilant, but as the weeks of living in a factory drag on, the long days of idleness grow extremely wearisome. Many of the strikers feel, "Why should we stay in here, when the other boys are at home taking it easy," and slip out of the plant.

Because of these defections, some of the most experienced labor men watching the situation here feel the sit-down carries a hidden danger which at times will prove disastrous.

Legal Question Remains

The basic question of the legality of the sit-down remains unsettled. It was not taken up in the negotiations. Other sit-downs will doubtless bring an ultimate verdict.

Gov. Frank Murphy's role in the strike will probably be much debated. Critics feel that he did not enforce the law. But tolerated the seizure of factories after the court had ordered the strikers out. It is

What remains to be agreed on promises difficulties, though none like those just passed.

The first question to be taken up by the union and management next Tuesday will be the definition of the further points to be settled. The union holds that all its remaining demands are general and must be negotiated.

The company does not concede that all are general, regards some as local, and may not wish to negotiate these on a company-wide basis.

Speed of production, for example, is a matter for the decision of individual plants, according to the company's position. On the other hand, the union wants speed of production to be mutually agreed on by management and a union committee.

Likewise piece-work, the company feels, is local, and to be dropped or retained according to the wishes of employees in a plant. Piece-work is going out. Sixty per cent of General Motors cars are produced on an hourly rate of pay. The union asks complete abolition of piece-work systems and substitution of the straight hourly rate.

While the 30-hour week is obviously general, whether minimum wage, also sought by the union, is, may have to be argued out, because of the wide distribution of General Motors plants in many localities with varying standards of pay.

The power of collective bargaining is patently demonstrated in the \$25,000,000 wage increase announced by General Motors simultaneously with the settlement, plus the \$12,000,000 boost given by Chrysler Corporation several days previously. These raises can hardly be counted as coincidences, any more than the raises in the steel industry following John L. Lewis' campaign there.

The union has been getting a strong foothold in Chrysler and

also held that as soon as the court decided against the sit-downers he should have resigned as mediator because he was then compromising his position as Governor.

In reply others, on the inside of the strike, point out that the imminence of violence was more menacing than the public perceived. The Governor did not have enough troops, some say, and many of them were youngsters. There was danger of sympathetic sit-down strikes in progress. Various hard-boiled labor men flocked to the troubled city of Flint.

Rather than precipitate violence, when there was nothing in the situation deserving wholesale bloodshed, the Governor felt it worth a sign 100 feet long and five feet deep was lowered from the roof. In mammoth red letters it proclaimed that "victory is ours."

began talking about more pay. Wages also is one of the demands General Motors will be given in negotiation Tuesday.

It seems inescapable that the organizing movement of the Committee for Industrial Organization, led by Mr. Lewis, has obtained more money for some hundreds of thousands of mass production workers.

If in its first tilt with General Motors, the CIO lost what it should not have asked for, as many see it, that is, the right to represent all plant employees regardless of their wishes, other demands of the CIO concern the entirely legitimate concern of wages and working conditions.

Thanks to the two pay advances of this week totaling \$37,000,000, the average wage 11 the automobile industry will be about 85 cents an hour for the future rush period, when men are doing over-time work. For the year the average will run around 83 cents, according to the statisticians.

In 1929 the annual average figures 72 or 73 cents. The new rate of pay will therefore be about 10 cents an hour above 1929.

Rubber is paying a little over 90 cents and in Akron, Ohio, the rubber center, 95 cents, but rubber is on the 30-hour week, and as this is 10 hours shorter than the standard automobile week, rubber's weekly earnings are lower. Newspaper printing, distilling and brewing all have a rate above automobiles. These are the top paying trades.

In manufacturing, the automobile industry now stands above every other large-scale industry in weekly earnings. It is reported by its statisticians.

But in the settlement of the strike, involving the extent of the CIO union's bargaining power, little advance was made on the terms of the truce obtained by Governor Murphy last month but soon scrapped. This week's agreement is largely the same as the previous one. Each side gave a little more.

28,000,000 Autos Predicted in U.S. By End of Year

DETROIT, Feb. 12 (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated today that this week's output of the automobile factories would total 74,145 assemblies, compared with 72,818 last week and 73,143 in the comparable week of 1936.

The survey predicted an output during March of approximately 590,000 units as a result of the settlement of the General Motors strike, and said that General Motors plants "probably would run at capacity or near-capacity levels until as late as August."

Cram's Reports estimated this week's output at 72,850, against its estimate last week of 72,295. In the like week of 1936 it estimated output at 71,728 units.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—By the end of the year the total cars and trucks in operation in the United States should be 28,000,000 if the normal replacement for this year is achieved, experts here say.

That is a reasonably conservative estimate, they hold, since 1936 set a record high for car registrations, 26,270,000, of which nearly 4,000,000 were trucks.

This year, it is expected, there should be approximately 5,000,000 new units turned out. This will mean a normal turnover of 4,000,000 used cars, accepted in trade, and turned over to new buyers who will not get new cars.

There is no way of accurately gauging, at this time, the number of cars which will go to the scrap heaps, for registration in many states is just under way, and some states do not require new licenses for many more years. But the number can range well above the 5,000,000 mark without impairing the original estimate on the number of cars which will be on the highways this year.

Meanwhile, the problem of heavy motorcar traffic became most acute. While there are 28,000,000 cars in the United States, that is more than double the number of units in operation in the rest of the world—about 12,000,000.

Some traffic authorities believe that there is danger in the number of cars in use, while others point out that cars in operation cause less of a problem than the congested parking in the cities.

It is believed that streets in many cities have been widened to the limit and that probably the next advance in highways to accommodate the heavy flow of traffic is by elevating "through" highways and by providing more parking space off the traveled lanes by building underground parking places if necessary.

Two thousand men marched from the No. 1 plant, but hundreds of them had gone in during the afternoon. Best estimates were that 900 were true veterans of the prolonged strike.

Many of the men, clean shaven when the strikes began, wore heavy beards as symbols of their self-imposed 44-day incarceration.

Members of a "bearded band" played furiously on their instruments, but their efforts were nearly lost in the automobile horns and the cheers.

Fifty men, as exuberant as college boys, weaved about in a snake dance.

At the head of the procession that formed rapidly was a huge American flag, just before the men emerged a sign 100 feet long and five feet deep was lowered from the roof. In mammoth red letters it proclaimed that "victory is ours."

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General Motors to Speed Production to Peak Level

DETROIT, Feb. 12 (AP)—General Motors Corporation speeded preparations today to start again the wheels of its mammoth industry and restore full-time work to 140,000 strike-affected employees at increased wages.

The Buick division of the world's largest automobile producer was the first to announce its re-opening. It said 12,500 of its 18,000 workers at Flint, Mich., would return Monday, and that the remainder would be called back during the week.

William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, said that within 12 days after operations are resumed the corporation would be operating at capacity. This calls for the production of 225,000 passenger cars and trucks monthly.

Sit-down strikers whose occupation of three key plants at Flint—The Fisher Body Nos. 1 and 2 and Chevrolet motor assembly No. 4—had a spectacular part in the paralyzation of operations jubilantly marched out last night.

Cheered by their families and throngs of union members and sympathizers, the strikers paraded from the factories six hours after General Motors executives and the United Automobile Workers of America had signed the agreement that ended the prolonged dispute.

Speed Reopening

Mr. Knudsen said that as many as possible of the corporation's factories, scattered throughout the United States would reopen the first of the week. Inventories of parts other than bodies have been built up during the strike. As soon as bodies reach the assembly line, the output of cars and trucks will be speeded up to the 225,000-a-month schedule.

"Stop orders" issued at the peak of the strike were canceled yesterday, Mr. Knudsen said, permitting resumption of the flow of materials and parts supplies to the corporation by non-subsidiaries. He estimated General Motors consumes 15,000 tons of materials daily.

The department predicted General Motors will extend its high volume production later into the spring than usual to compensate for the decline in production during the strike. The assembly of passenger cars reached a comparative zero point just before the strike terminated.

Homer Martin, U. A. W. A. president, called representatives of every local union in General Motors plants to meet here today to consider demands to be presented to the corporation in the collective bargaining conference to open in Detroit Tuesday.

These negotiations were provided for in the agreement obtained through the help of Gov. Frank Murphy and James F. Dewey, federal labor conciliator. The Governor

will not participate in the forthcoming negotiations unless requested by both sides.

Praise for Murphy

Governor Murphy, commended earlier by President Roosevelt for his conciliatory efforts, received a telegram from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins expressing her "appreciation of your brilliant and statesmanlike handling" of the labor conflict.

Harry J. Carmichael, general manager of General Motors of Canada, which gets some supplies from its American affiliate, said the strike settlement means the plants at Windsor and Oshawa, Ont., probably would avoid a threatened shutdown. The labor dispute did not extend to the Canadian branches.

Steel Workers Present New Demands on Wages

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11 (AP)—Employee representatives of 18 mills of the Carnegie-Illinois announced yesterday they have agreed to demand an immediate general increase of 80 cents a day, establishment of a minimum \$5-a-day wage and a 40-hour work week.

The demand will be laid before the general district council of employee and company representatives, now in session here, a spokesman for the employees' wage committee said.

The present minimum pay is \$4.20 a day.

The council claims to represent approximately 50,000 workers in the Pittsburgh district—center of the nation's steel industry.

In addition to the increase, the representatives are asking:

Three holidays a year, Christmas, July Fourth and Labor Day; time and a half pay for Sunday and holiday work, a minimum for women to be the same as that paid men, and a "better explanation" for the company's time and a half for overtime plan.

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Coldest January In Tacoma History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 12—January, 1937, was the coldest month in the recorded history of Tacoma and western Washington. Official weather records were begun in 1889.

The mean temperature for the month was 30.4 degrees above zero. The heaviest snow came in a storm at the close of the month, when a total of 12.65 inches fell, breaking all records here. During this night, Jan. 31, street cars were blocked and snow plows made their appearance, for the first time since citizens could remember.

Protracted winter weather seems not to have injured the great strawberry, raspberry and blackberry fields of the Puyallup, Stuck, Green and Nisqually river valleys, a region which raises more bush berries than any other part of the State. Neither has the frigid weather injured the great daffodil and gladioli fields near the cities of Sumner and Puyallup.

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Britain Starts Civilian Supply Of Gas Masks

WIMBLEDON, Eng., Feb. 12 (AP)—Four hundred feminine guests at the Mayors of Wimbledon's tea party today at the Town Hall donned gas masks as a part of the Government's campaign to popularize precautions to be taken against gas attacks.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKBURN, Eng.—A new gas mask factory, which will produce 600,000 containers for civilian gas masks weekly, was opened here recently by Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Undersecretary of State for the Home Department, who has been charged with special responsibility in connection with air-raid precautions.

Mr. Lloyd said that in time of war everyone, whether rich or poor, ought to have a gas mask whether they had money to buy one or not.

Government-Owned Plant

"We hope," he said, "that they will never be needed, but if they are the Government will issue them free of charge to everyone in danger. These masks will stop every poison gas known to the Government which could be used in war."

The factory, which is government-owned, is the first of its kind in this country. It is believed to be the only factory in existence for the mass production of respirators for the civilian population.

The Air Raid Precautions Department has a staff at the factory for testing. Nothing goes into storage without having passed an efficiency test. Containers and facepieces are being stored separately.

The containers are packed in fives into waxed cardboard cylinders to protect them from atmospheric changes. The cylinders are packed in tens into a sealed cardboard carton and sent off to storage depots.

Stored in Inert Gas

The face-pieces are being stored in an inert gas which will protect the rubber from deterioration for a very long time.

The factory is called a triumph in the application of mass production methods to an entirely new production problem. Last July it was a disused mill that had been idle for three years.

The Government has made a contract with Messrs. J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., to manage the factory for the Air Raid Precautions Department and the whole of the production is the property of the Government.

Ships to Pay Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Arrangements are likely to be made for Germany to settle its debt to Poland in the form of new ships. At present Poland has a merchant fleet of about 100,000 tons, which it is anxious to increase, shipbuilding not being one of its home industries at present.

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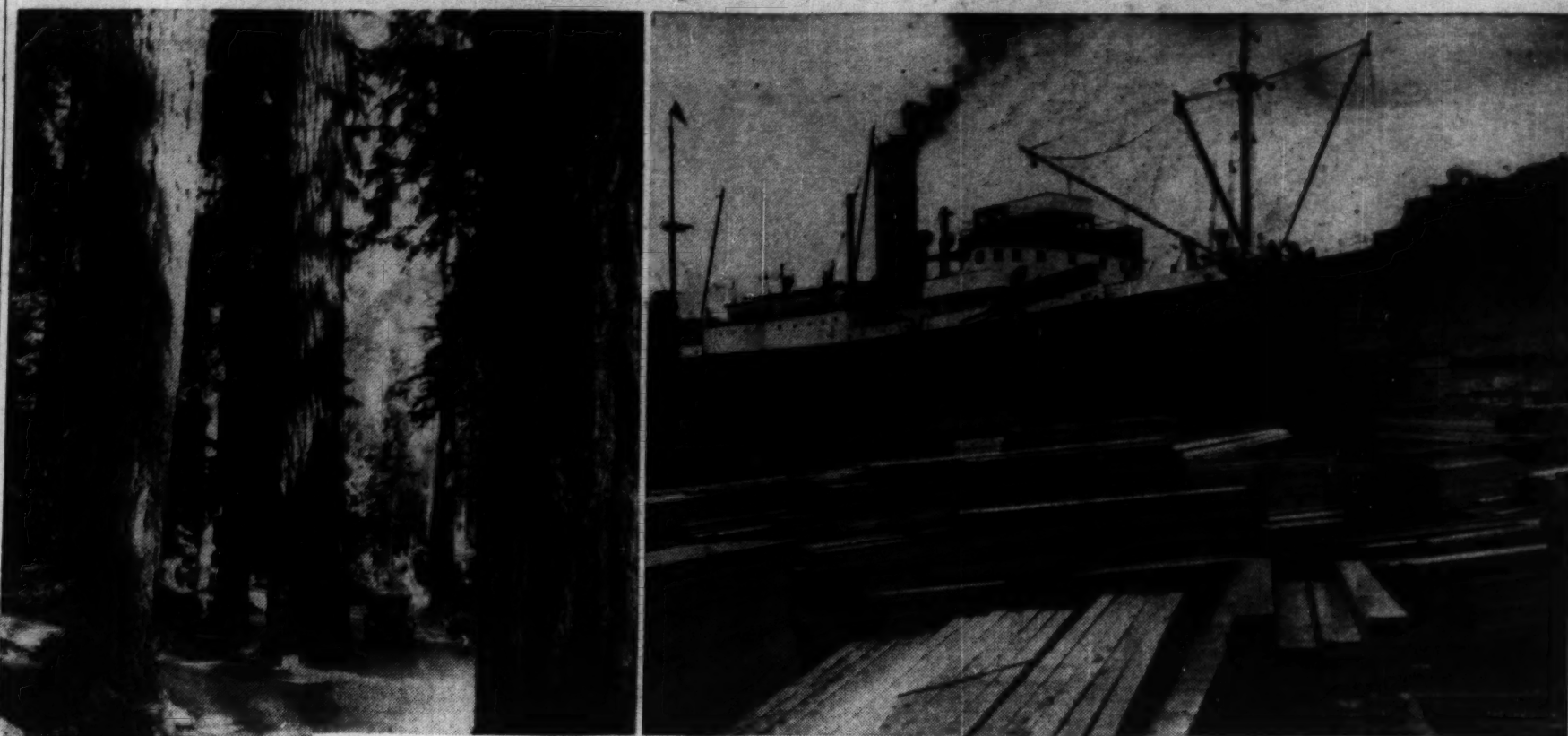
and bright—to restore the original beauty to older cars that have grown dirty and dull. Laborious rubbing isn't necessary. Try Tumbler today.

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Canada's Forests Mowed Down to Make Print Paper



British Columbia Lumber Boom To Establish Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The British Empire Trade Agreements and Canada's advertising campaign in the United Kingdom have caused British Columbia's lumber exports to increase 31 per cent, according to estimates of the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau. Logging camps and lumber mills working at capacity can no more than supply the demand, as orders from British Dominions virtually flood export offices.

Exporters employ the largest fleet of chartered vessels in the world, it is claimed. One firm alone has some 50 ships on charter constantly. Shipments have jumped from 782,000,000 feet in 1935 to 1,043,000,000 feet last year. Great Britain alone taking some 624,102,515 feet in 1936, as against 39,496,521 feet in 1934.

As a result, employment in the British Columbia lumber industry has increased from an average 11,000 to 26,000 at the present time.

As old mills are being modernized and new mills built, additional timber stands are constantly being acquired to feed them. One company recently purchased 1,000,000,000 feet of standing timber from John D. Rockefeller Jr. Another bought 500,000,000 from the same interests. Summed up, timber transactions in the past few months have totaled almost 2,000,000,000 feet with an estimated value of some \$10,000,000.

Loss to United States
"We used to hold 80 per cent of the British timber market," declared C. E. Dana of Portland, Ore., speaking for American timber interests in a recent interview. "Now, as a result of the Empire treaties, we hold 20 per cent of that market and you British Columbians hold 80 per cent. Our sawmill operators are losing at least \$1,000,000 a month net at the mill as a result of British Columbia's inroads into Empire markets which we used to hold."

While American lumber shippers suffered huge losses during the Pacific maritime strike, British Columbia was firmly establishing itself in former United States markets. Direct competition, too, favors Canadians. American lumbermen claim. The higher wage scale enforced by the old N.R.A. lumber code has placed overhead expenses in the American industry well over those in the Canadian woods. Some American operators even expect a recurrence of last spring's American lumber strike this year.

One Year's Exporting

When high tariff walls shut out British Columbia lumber from the American market a few years ago, Canadian operators point out, this province's \$250,000,000 timber industry was faced with virtual stagnation. Then, fortunately, Empire treaties came into effect. Canada immediately launched her "Canada Calling" campaign in these preferential markets with the result that now, not only lumber production and exports are setting new records, but other products such as fish, wheat, mink, etc., are again being exported.

At the same time, since Jan. 1, 1936, Canada has again been export-



Wide World: Courtesy Canadian National Railways

Mighty Monarchs of Northwest Rushed by Rail and Water

Upper Left—The Standing Lumber in Canadian Northwest. Upper Right—Shipping Lumber for Industries in Far Ports. Lower—Logs Loaded on Flat Cars Headed Out of the Forests Toward the Mills

British Colonial Management

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Three main objectives in regard to Colonial administration were put forward by Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore, British Secretary of State for Colonies, when, as its president, he opened the Annual Conference of Education Associations here recently.

British tradition in Colonial government, he said, has always been in the direction of decentralization—that is, of reducing to the minimum the power and control of London and of encouraging local responsibility and local growth. There has always been more of persuasion than of imposition in regard to the British Colonies so far as London is concerned.

This does not mean, however, that administration has always been of the wisest. The truth is, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said, that the British nation does not possess a clearly defined attitude in regard to its Colonial dependencies in the sense that the French nation or the totalitarian States have or would have.

British people are varied in their thought and inarticulate in its expression. Nothing surprises them so much as when some foreign traveler tries to define British policy in the Colonial Empire or in anything else. Nevertheless, clearly defined ends should be aimed at and, from the point of view of education, three objectives, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said, should be held in view.

First, British people should make a definite attempt to give to native peoples, who lack it, some of the knowledge that has been acquired as the result of world experience in ethics, in the history of human events, in those natural sciences

ing lumber, in ever increasing proportions, to the American market under the U. S.-Canada reciprocity treaty.

Exports of lumber to the United States have jumped 95 per cent since that date, according to figures issued by the American West Coast Lumbermen's Association. Although this may appear to have a dampening effect on the American industry, the Association's reports declare it has not. Lumber production in the Northwest States, up until the start of the recent maritime strike, had actually increased.

"The Canadian exports of lumber, however, into the United States are not a source of alarm to us," states Mr. Dana, one of the largest operators on the Pacific coast. "They are too small a proportion of the business."

"It is in the export field that we consider the present situation unfair," he declares. "If the Empire countries are going to maintain preferential tariffs, then the United States should erect the same differential tariffs against those countries that they erect against us."

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Coronation Flier Shares in British Rail Development

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Outstanding item on a new program of development announced by the London and North Eastern Railway is the introduction of a six-hour service in each direction between King's Cross terminus here and Edinburgh.

This streamlined express will be named, by Royal consent, the Coronation. With one stop, the average running speed will be 70 miles an hour for the 393 miles. Average speed, including stop, will be just over 65 miles.

The Coronation service will commence in July, and precede by a few weeks new services between Bradford, Leeds and London by streamlined fliers. Leeds and London will then be only 2½ hours distant.

The L. N. E. R. claims that this year engineering works are to be started of a magnitude greater than has been undertaken since the railways were first constructed.

Among the schemes will be the electrification of all lines between Sheffield and Manchester, involving conversion to electric haulage of 29.7 miles of track, construction of 78 electric locomotives, and the provision of thousands of miles of cable, at a cost of £2,500,000.

Italy to Abolish Deputies With New Chamber of 'Fasci'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—A sweeping constitutional reform is under study in Italy. The most important change in contemplation is the abolition of the Chamber of Deputies and its replacement by a new Chamber of Fasci and Corporations.

A special commission of five members has been appointed by the Fascist Grand Council to draft proposals which will be submitted to the supreme Fascist body at its first session in the current year. The members of the commission are Admiral Costanzo Ciano, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party; Arrigo Solmi, Minister of Justice; Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Education; and Ferruccio Lantini, Minister of Corporations.

Views Requested

The commission has already begun its work. All the political, juridical, and corporative organizations of the Fascist regime have been requested to express their views on the manifold problems connected with the impending reform which have been submitted to their consideration by the commission. Only when all the data and suggestions have been collected, weighed and scrutinized will the Commission make its own recommendations to the Fascist Grand Council.

Premier Mussolini has given the general lines of the reform he would like to see introduced in the parliamentary system.

The Fascist newspapers have already given some broad indications of the changes that are to be enforced in the new future. In March, 1936, Premier Mussolini announced the decision to displace the Chamber of Deputies of 400 members by the National Assembly of Corporations with its 823 members, adding that the date of the change was linked "with the victorious epilogue of the African War and with the European political events." It is now anticipated that 1937 will see the birth of the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations.

Political Nature

Contrary to expectations, it is understood, the new Assembly will have an essentially political character. The members of the commission must have realized that most, if not all, economic problems to be solved have to be taken on the political plane. The procedure by which the new representative and legislative assembly will be formed, its rules of procedure, its functions, its prerogatives, its characters, are all problems which still have to be examined.

But already one basic conclusion appears to have been reached. The suggestion made by many influential Fascists that the Assembly of the Councils of the existing corporations should, with only slight modifications, become the new Chamber, has been excluded. The two assem-

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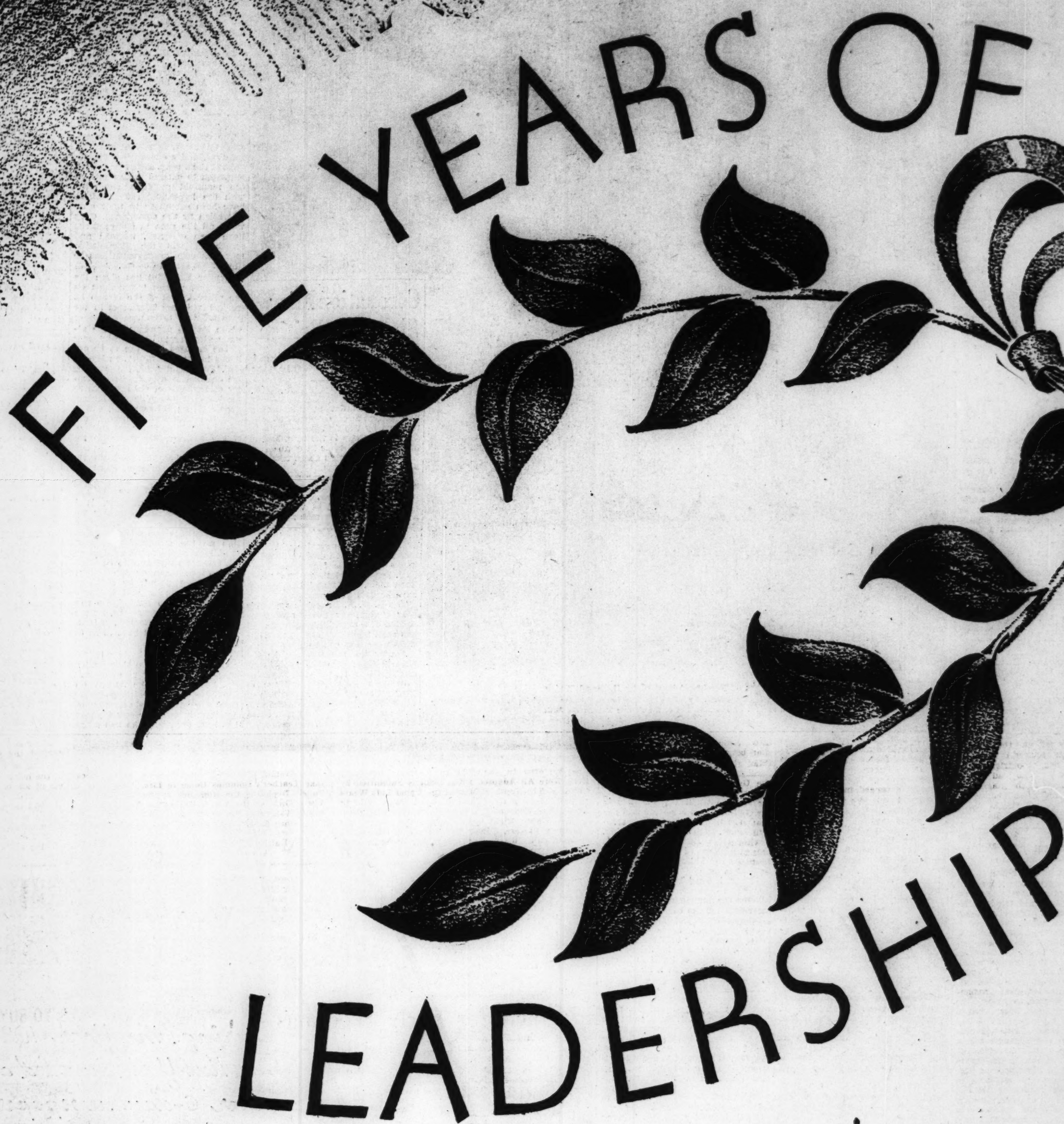
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Women's Activities

A Wednesday and Friday Page

'I Sing a Song of Farm Life'

As Full of Interests as City Folks' Days, Is Theme

By a Farm Woman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I first began to write about my flower garden and sell the pieces to the magazines, I aimed my stories at a mythical woman who lived on a farm, and I tried to write nothing that would not interest this mythical woman. Then one day a city woman came to see me, and she said, "I thought in some surprise, as she looked at my sitting room, 'You are interested in just about everything, aren't you?' If she was surprised at my hooked rugs and needlepoint, my old glass and Currier & Ives prints, I was surprised at her surprise. And I wondered if maybe she wasn't surprised, too, to find in a farm home electric lights, and a furnace and bath.

So many city people are surprised at the way city comforts have found their way to the most remote farms. And not only city comforts, but to the minute fads and fancies and interests.

Viewpoints Expanded

It began, I think, when the furnace replaced the living room base burner, or on most farms, the kitchen range, and electricity outmoded oil lamps. Life began to expand and open outright then. We weren't all cramped in one room during long winter evenings by its being the only place where there was heat and light. And maybe our point of view began to expand as our living expanded.

Cars replaced the horse and buggy. The rural delivery was motorized and extended. The telephone came and the radio. The farm woman's world isn't any smaller than the city woman's world any longer. Larger, really, for we have the outdoors, and the rest of the world comes to us.

Over the radio while we do our day's work we hear clever women lecturing about all sorts of things—home decoration, foods, garden making, refinishing furniture, practical sewing, fancy needlework, expert home laundering and so on. When we drive in to the movies, or the county or state fairs, we see with more understanding eyes because the women on the radio explain so many things we didn't know before.

Interest Awakening

My collection of antique glass is an example. I never achieve a new piece at a farm auction that I don't have half a dozen offers to sell it at a profit. And not from dealers, either. From farm women or small town women who didn't go to the sale, or who look to me to pick up glass for them.

Who has a better chance to collect antique furniture than the farm women? Farm sales are mostly like reunions. We love to go. And if we recognize a piece of old Sandwich or Bohemian glass when we see it, think of the added joy of buying it for a dime! Or an old highboy. Or a Victorian slipper chair. Not for dimes, but I have seen them go for ridiculous prices. And how better do hooked rugs belong than in a farm home? Who has more time during long winter

evenings to make them? Or needlepoint tapestry. If the auction sales net a sweet old chair that needs it?

And where did we learn that those are the things to learn about and do and own and enjoy? From the magazines. And the radio. And the movies. And the fairs. And the home division clubs. Even in the department stores. Yes, now that we have cars, we make special trips to the larger cities and towns just to see and to hear and to learn.

All this is called culture, I suppose. But with us farm women, it is a home-grown brand. We have to be told what to be interested in, maybe, but we have to engender our own enthusiasm and teach ourselves.

The love of nice things is instinctive, but the knowledge of them—how to achieve them and use them to practical and artistic advantage—has to be learned.

The point I want to make is that all of us farm women are hungry for teaching.

We have to do so many things ourselves. If we buy an old bureau at a farm sale, we'll probably have to refinish it ourselves. And we look to the magazines to tell us how.

We are eager to know about things, but a lot of us don't know where to go for information about the things we've only recently got interested in. Except to the magazines.

That Old Toothpick Holder

Like me, with my old glass. Four years ago I didn't know a piece of milk glass from a piece of white china. I went to a farm auction one day and saw someone get excited over a funny old toothpick holder. We had one around somewhere almost like it. Not long after that I found an article in a magazine about old glass. That was the beginning for me.

To my greatest old-glass delight was the thrill of collecting a dozen swirl glass goblets to match a water pitcher picked up at an auction without competitive bidding for 10 cents. I have since been offered, and I have refused, \$5 for it. The first matching goblet I found, upon inquiry, at an old farmhouse. I bought it for a quarter. The second a dealer in antiques produced from a cupboard of odds and ends.

For this I paid 60 cents. Next, I discovered, in a house-to-house canvass, where a half dozen retired in the cellar—full of currant jelly. Would they sell them? They would. When the jelly was all consumed. Never, I thought, did one family eat jelly so slowly. I waited 11 months for those empty goblets. Then they were mine. That made eight. My patience must have been consumed along with the jelly, and the remaining four goblets required to complete the dozen, I bought outright from another dealer who advertised swirl glass goblets in the magazines. I blushed with embarrassment when my friends make wisecracks about the price I paid. But I have the goblets, and I'm happy. I am now starting to collect a dozen of the old "pear-and-pineapple" pattern.

Competition Begun

I wasn't long until I began to notice a little competition at the auctions. Other women were reading the magazines. They were learning that it was not only the present-day fad, but good common sense, to retrieve from the attic, the cellar and the cupboard shelves—and use them in the home, the lovely old amber and ruby glass and the patterned clear; the funny vases and bowls with bumpy surfaces that we call "hobnail"; marbled-glass baskets with jagged twisted handles; the blown bottles and bulgy brown jugs.

The same thing happened over Godey's prints. A magazine article taught me things I'd never dreamed of, about how charming they could be, framed and grouped on the walls. Especially in rooms with hooked rugs. I guess, now I find it as much fun to look for them at auctions as for glass. And in old homes. Many a musty, dusty garret would give up thrilling copies of Godey's Ladies' Books or Peterson's magazines, which are just as lovely, or maybe Currier and Ives print, if we had only the courage to investigate.

While the Dinner Cooks

And there are my rugs. Hooked ones always. I do not buy these, but fashion them with my own hands, from my own salvaged materials. Never are the winter evenings long enough to satisfy the urge I feel for this good hobby. The dye pot, mind you, bubbles cheerfully right while the dinner cooks. So there's time and fuel economy.

Until my city visitor mentioned it, I did not realize how many things I had become interested in. Nor what it means that people don't part with their furniture and glass so easily.

What it does mean, of course, is that farm women individually and quietly have staged a revolution against isolation and ignorance. It was as if a wave of hunger swept rural regions of the country, and a wave of enlightenment followed it.

An Island of Quiet

A farm isn't a prison of isolation any longer. It is a peaceful island of quiet in a busy world, but an island to which all the world comes on rubber tires, in print and over the air waves.

My story is epitomized by a remark of a recent visitor.

"Well," said he, "city culture and city comforts have certainly invaded the country, haven't they?"

That wouldn't mean anything if my home was out of the ordinary. It isn't. It's a seven-room clapboard house on a berry and small fruit farm. Beside it is my flower garden. Within, the treasures I have collected from the countryside, at a cost of more time and patience than cash. But the point is that my friends and neighbors have the same interests and hobbies, farm women all. And, thanks to electricity and modern labor-saving devices, the time to pursue them.

Wide Are the Horizons of Today's Rural Woman



By Children for Children

New Prints in Designs Made by Small Artists

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

This is the story of a series of prints for children's garments having an unusual origin. The enterprise germinated with a prize competition for designs by children offered by a children's department in a magazine. In response, 10,000 drawings were submitted portraying patterns suitable in the eyes of the young artists to materials for everyday dresses for youngsters. Out of this large number, 15 patterns were chosen as worth development. The competitors ranged in age between six and 14, but the high point of ability seems to have been reached at about the age of nine years.

The 15 designs were chosen by the editor of a children's department in a magazine, Charles D. Morris, and the head of a firm of cotton converters, Eugene Messner.

Mr. Messner when submitted the children's drawings to his technicians and stylists, who so adapted them that they could be produced on the usual machines and sold in retail stores as piece goods and to manufacturers of juvenile garments for ready-to-wear. In no case, however, was the subject matter or its presentation altered, so that the slogan adopted, "By children for children," is entirely correct.

Progress and a Second Issue

This first series was inspired by such every-day topics as "Bacon and Eggs," "Skating and Skiing," "Jumping Rope," "Playing Jacks," and that popular game called in vernacular "Divee See?" Among these punning comics we find, "Did you ever see a vegetable shop?" (go shopping). "A box spring?" (jump into the air). "A catfish?" (a cat cast hook and line).

We have been learning rapidly over a number of years that almost all forms can be made interesting if simplified and related to one another in an orderly fashion. Edward Steichen astonished us a good many years ago by designs composed of matches and buttons so thrown together as to form pleasing compositions. The idea has been utilized

Fifteen New Patterns

A second competition has lately followed the one that launched the movement two years ago, with the result that 15 new patterns are now available, both for home sewing and ready-to-wear. Our illustrations show some of these most recent acquisitions. The original trends persist, and give us "Wash Day," "Safety Pins," "Marionettes," "The Goose

That Laid the Golden Egg," "Daisies Won't Tell," and so forth.

It has usually been the assumption that children knew less about everything—particularly about their own natures and needs—than adults knew. Children had to be interpreted to themselves by grown-ups. The theory of the makers of these "Whatsit" prints is the contrary. According to this philosophy children know what they like and how

William Haussler, NBC Studio; Frederick Bradley

The Patterns in the Whatsit Fabrics Illustrated Here Were All Adapted From Designs Submitted by Children. The Youthful Miss at the Upper Left Wears a Frock Made of the Fabric, "Daisies Won't Tell." In Which Each Blossom Is a Provocative, Laughing Face. In the Upper Right-Hand Corner Big Sister Has Chosen a Pattern Called "The House on the Hill." While Little Sister, Who Has Begun Arithmetic, Likes "Figure Folk," a Design in Which Numerals

Curl Around Funny People, Making Them Look Like Teacher's Columns Come to Life. Arrayed in a Fabric Depicting the Romance of the Laundry, the Little Girls at the Lower Right Are Getting Their Dolls' Wardrobes Ready for the Events of the Week. The Other Four Illustrations Represent Swatches of the Prints Called "The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg," "Daisies Won't Tell," "Did You Ever See a Catfish?" (A Cat Go Fishing), and "Wash Day."

to produce, or at least suggest, it in material terms. Adults still reserve for themselves a certain value as technicians, promoters, salesmen, but as interpreters of childhood they have abdicated.

It is believed by the sponsors of this promotion that the movement, "By children for children," will extend into the field of interior decoration. Indeed, it has already produced nursery and playroom wall

Homemade Cold Frame for Early Seedlings

One of the amateur gardener's best friends is a cold frame. In every month of the year there is important service it can render. In the spring it is a nursery for young plants; under its protection vegetables and flowers can be started weeks earlier than they could be sown outdoors.

To make a cold frame is so easy, any one who can wield a saw and hammer can do it. It is usually made 3 x 6 feet, or some multiple of this for the reason that standard hot-bed sash are of these dimensions. This standard sash may be used for both hot-beds and cold frames, which are alike except that the cold frame is



unheated. But a cold frame (or a hot-bed either) may be any size you wish, to fit old windows, or frames covered with one of the modern glass substitutes.

These glass substitutes are worth considering. They do not break, and the breakage of glass in windy localities is sometimes considerable. They are much lighter than glass, a merit which women appreciate. They

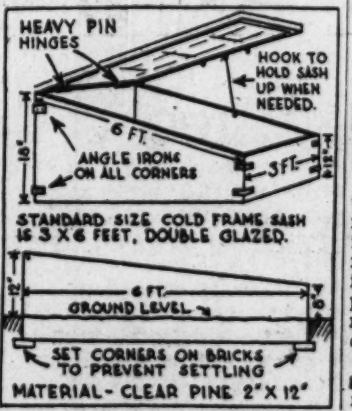
do not let in as much light as glass, but they let in enough.

The substitutes most commonly used consist either of wire screens covered with material resembling celluloid, or fabrics treated with wax to make them waterproof, and let more light through.

In making a cold frame, the frame should be constructed of 1-inch boards, of cypress, white pine or some wood which resists rot. First, dig a hole in the ground slightly larger than the size of the frame. It should be at least a foot deep. Into this hole put the frame you have built so that 6 inches of it is beneath the surface and the remainder above. This will insure that no drafts enter from beneath. Construct the frame so that the front is 6 inches above the surface, and the rear, 12 inches. It must slant toward the south, where the winter sun shines. It is well to hinge the sash at the top of the frame, so it can be easily opened for transplanting purposes and airing.

A sunny spot in the garden, protected as much as possible from the full force of winds and driving rain, is the best situation for the cold frame. It may be too cold now to dig in the garden, but the sash may be procured and the lumber frame made, so that when the first warm days arrive you are ready.

Hardy annuals and vegetables will get a month's jump on the weatherman if started in a frame.



A Footstool From an Orange Crate

The frame of a footstool may be made from the ends of an orange crate with wooden door stops for legs. Secure from your grocer a crate whose ends have raised outside edges and are flat on the inside. Remove all slats from the sides of the box, then place the two ends together with flat sides in and rims out, and screw these firmly together. At the four corners screw tightly four wooden doorstops for legs.

Stain or paint the wooden legs to match the furniture in the room where it is to be used. On the top put excelsior so that it covers the indentation and the rim. Tack unbleached cotton or similar cloth firmly over this. By using plenty of excelsior a rounded appearance will be gained. Keep the corners neat.

Over this place a thin layer of cotton wadding and again a piece of muslin, tacking this in place with small tacks. Cover underside of frame with muslin.

Choose material for the top. This may be cretonne or embroidered material. Tack it neatly in place. Add fringe which may be attached with colored-headed tacks.

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Fashions—Food

A Wednesday and Friday Page

My Kitchen Symphony

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

I love my kitchen, although it is only small. But it is mine, and there I am queen of all I survey. For years I had not dared set foot in any kitchen. My landlady would have frowned with disapproval. Mother's kitchen was six thousand miles across the sea. My friends thought it quite beneath their dignity—or mine, I never could determine which—to allow me even so much as to put my nose around the door.

Hours I spent planning how my kitchen would be, and how any of my friends could always come in and make themselves a piece of toast and a cup of cocoa.

Sometimes my dream kitchen took on the character of a certain beloved Irish kitchen, with black-brown peats burning lazily on the wide hearthstone, sending fragrant curls of blue smoke up the broad, whitewashed chimney. Where could I get the peats?

Again it patterned the kitchen at home, quite the cheeriest and most interesting place in the whole house. However, the remembrance of hours that were spent in polishing such an array of brass and steel fire irons daily, not to mention the dozen or so brass candlesticks and snuffers which stood on the mantelpiece, chased that vision away.

Then the magic of a plain, gold ring gave to me my kitchen. Just a small, ordinary kitchen, where by standing in the middle of the floor and pivoting I could reach the sink, the back door, the stove and the cupboards. My kitchen, nevertheless, there I could stay as long as I wished, without someone saying with raised eyebrows, "Goodness me, what are you doing here? This is no place for you."

I love the color that comes constantly to my kitchen, borne in by the pretty dishes, the glistening glassware, and bright cutlery; the gorgeous vegetables and fruits, with their vivid greens, tomato reds, orange and yellows, even the luscious puce-crimson of the beetroots.

Perhaps best of all I love the symphony of sound in my kitchen. There is no cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery or dulcimer. The symphony I conduct has the singing tea-kettle, the sizzling of the frying pan, the bubbling of the boiling, the steady, lowly hiss of the gas, the ticking of the patient clock, the sharp percussion of spoon against glass, or the louder clang of plate against plate.

There is also the beat of the fork against the side of the basin, the whirring of the mixer, and the dust of the hot and cold water. Yet dearest of all, is the sweet tenor theme song, "Oh, mother, I'm so hungry I could eat a house, and everything smells so good. What can I eat?" harmonizing, an octave or so lower, with the variation, "How's dinner coming along? This is lodge night."

A. O. C.

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Old Dutch Cleanser

Leftover Meats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Scrappie

Simmer (do not boil)

3 pounds of bonny pieces of pork in 3 quarts of water until the meat is tender and drops from the bone.

Strain off the broth, remove the bones, taking care to get out all the tiny pieces, and chop the meat fine. There should be about two quarts of broth, and if necessary add water to make up this quantity. Bring the broth to the boiling point, slowly stir in 2 cups corn meal, or

3 cups cracked wheat. Cook about 30 minutes, stirring frequently.

Add cooked meat, salt, and any other

Seasoning such as a bit of sage or thyme. Pour the hot scrapple into bread pans which have been rinsed with cold water. Let stand until cold and firm.

Slice and brown slowly in a hot skillet. If the scrapple is rich with fat, no more fat is needed for frying. Serve on a platter surrounded by crisp bacon.

Meat Croquettes

To 1 pint of ground meat cooked or canned add 1 cup of mashed potatoes or boiled rice. Moisten slightly with gravy or milk, or tomatoes, and season to taste with onion, parsley, salt and pepper.

Mold into croquettes. Beat an egg with tablespoon of water. Have ready very dry sifted bread crumbs. Dip the croquettes into egg mixture, roll in bread crumbs, and let stand long enough to dry coating somewhat. Heat fat in a deep vessel to 385° F., or until hot enough to brown an inch cube of bread in 40 seconds. Place two or three croquettes at a time in a frying basket and lower slowly into the hot fat and fry to a golden brown. Remove the croquettes and drain on a sheet of paper. Softer croquettes may be made by using very thick gravy or white sauce instead of potatoes or rice.

(Mrs.) I. M. B.

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"The Furry Hill"

LONG ago, when every hill and hollow in Ireland was given its place-name, the little hill was called Knockanattan, the mount of the furze. It still is marked as such on the large-scale survey map of the district, where the ruined tower in Foley's field still bears its old name of the Steeple of Cloney. But to the folk who know the gentle place best, it is the Furry Hill; where, to this day, the gorse bushes grow in a carpet of closely-cropped grass, dotted with big gray boulders and patches of heather. Sometimes the small dense bushes are wholly green; but for a long time they are crowned by the untarnished gold of yellow blossoms that open there so early, when the winter is a mild one, and linger so late when the autumn is kind.

On a hot day in summer, the sound of seed pods that burst asunder in the warm sunshine is like the firing of round after round from a battery of fairy guns. This is what the Cloney children like to believe, when they are small and are taken to the Furry Hill for the first time on a summer day. There they are told to sit still, near one of the bushes whose blossoms are casting their seeds upon the ground below; to sit and listen to the fairy guns. It is one of the things that is best remembered by Cloney people who go out into the world and look back from wherever they may be—that firing of a faint salute when the sunshine is hot upon the yellow gorse.

Exiles from Cloney say that nearly all their thoughts of home are centered upon the green hill to the west of the little town. In some noisy city street, a Cloney woman will pause before a florist's window where a splash of blue reminds her suddenly of the misty veil of blue-bells at the foot of the furze bushes in the spring. For her, the silence of the Furry Hill will touch, for a moment, the many noises of the street, and bid them, even for that moment, be still. Or the sight of an orderly suburban garden, with well-pruned shrubs upon a velvet lawn, will send the thoughts of a Cloney man back across half the world to the little hill with its green bushes that are trimmed to ornamental shapes by the grazing sheep.

THERE IS NOTHING in the world by which the Furry Hill calls so clearly as by the sight or the sound of sheep. First and foremost, it is the place of these timid patient creatures that can be so brave when the lambs are small and are frightened by a human voice or by the bark of a dog. Not that the dwellers in cities are likely to see or hear sheep in the crowded streets; but once, near the docks, a homesick Cloney boy saw a huddled group being driven to a waiting steamer, and he never rested until he got back to the village at the foot of the Furry Hill.

"I was bad enough before," he told his critics, who felt that he was throwing away good chances; "but, when I heard the sheep on the quays, it finished me, and I said to myself: 'What's the good of striving to do anything in the like of this big roaring city when my heart is off upon the hill with sheep?' And he settled down again on Foley's big farm, and was content.

IN A PLACE where people have learned that nature will make her own weather prophecies for those who watch and listen, the Furry Hill is as good as any barometer; and, when the doors are opened in the morning, most of the Cloney folk look to it for guidance. A misty cap on Knockanattan means a wet day; everyone knows that. It is there that the wild geese loiter on their long journey, wheeling and calling to each other that they are on the right road.



Traditional Site of the Synagogue at Nazareth

And, in Cloney, the people listen and judge the severity of the winter that is coming by the time of year at which the wild geese pass.

"It'll be a sore winter," they say regretfully, if the birds go earlier than usual. "There won't be a whole lot of hardship," they say when the wild deep voices are not heard until the year is old.

And the sheep on the Furry Hill play their part, too, as they crop the short grass with the "quick-nodding" movement that is their own. From long experience the watchers know that sheep are as good weather prophets as any, when the issue is really grave, like a heavy snowstorm or a gale of wind; not just a rainy day or a day of sunshine. For, if all the sheep are seen to turn their placid faces down the hill, on a winter's day and, in their grazing, to work downward toward the shelter of the little plantation at the base, Cloney knows that snow is coming; that, soon the green hill will be white against a gun-metal sky.

Sometimes, on a day in spring, strangers wonder that the hill was not named for the skylarks that build among the heather and, rising into the clear blue above, pour down so many streams of golden song that the air seems to quiver. But the larks grow silent all too soon, while the furze bushes still remain.

KNOCKANATTAN, THE HILL of the furze they called it, when every townland in Ireland got its name; but to the people of Cloney it will always be The Furry Hill.

D. M. LARGE

All Part of Kentucky

THE Lincoln family lived three crop years on the farm where baby Abraham was born. It was a discouraging piece of land with yellow and red clay, stony soils, thick underbrush, land known as "barrens." It was called the Rock Spring farm because at the foot of one of its sloping hills the rocks curved in like the beginning of a cave; coats of moss spotted the rocks and rambled with quiet streaks of green over the gray; a ledge of rock formed a beckoning roof with room for people to stand under; and at the heart of it, for its center, was a never-ending flow of clear, cool water.

With the baby she called Abe in her arms, Nancy Hanks came to this Rock Spring more than once, sitting with her child and her mother, looking at running water and green moss. The secrets of the mingled drone and hush of the place gave her reminders of Bible language, "Be ye comforted," or "Peace, be still."

Cooking, washing, sewing, spinning, weaving, helping keep a home for a man and two babies, besides herself, in a one-room cabin, took a good deal of her time. If there were flies creeping over the face of the baby Abe, she had to drop her work and shoo the flies away. There were few hours in the year she was free to sit with her child and her thoughts, listening to the changing drone and hush of Rock Spring saying, "Be ye comforted," or "Peace, be still."

The baby grew, learning to sit up, to crawl over the dirt floor of the cabin. . . Sparrows and Hanks who came visiting said: "He's solemn as a papoose." An easy and a light bundle he was to carry when the family moved to a farm on Knob Creek, eight miles from Hodgenville, on the main highway from Louisville to Nashville.

On the Knob Creek farm the child Abraham Lincoln learned to talk, to form words with the tongue and the roof of the mouth and the force of the breath from lungs and throat. "Pappy" and "Mamma," the words of his people meaning father and mother, were among the first syllables. He learned what "name" meant; his name was Abraham, the same as Abraham in the Bible, the same as his grandfather Abraham. It was "Abe" for short; if his mother called in the dark, "Is that you, Abe?" he answered, "Yes, Mamma, it's me." The name of the family he belonged to was "Lincoln" or "Linkum," though most people called it "Linkum" and it was sometimes spelled "Linkum."

The family lived there on Knob Creek farm, from the time Abe was three or so till he was past seven years of age. Here he was told "Kaintucky" meant the state he was living in; Knob Creek farm, the Rock Spring farm where he was born, Hodgenville, Elizabethtown, Muldraugh's Hill, these places he knew, the land he walked on, was all part of Kentucky.—From "Abe Lincoln Grows Up," by CARL SANBURN. (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

Prosté náboženství

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

VELIKÉ pravdy jsou vždy prosté. Když jsou učiněny vědecké objevy, jsou lidé nakloněni k údivu, proč nebyly učiněny dříve, tak přirozeně se zdá být. Avšak lidské myšlení, učiněné složitým pověrou, nevědomostí a strachem, přilís pomalu chápá to, co by se mělo zdát samozřejmou pravdou, a pokrok vědy ukazuje, že vynalézavost a objevy jsou jen příklady probuzení myšlenky k činnosti, než po věky působí, byly však dosud neznámé. Tak jest tomu i s Křesťanskou Vědou, neboť duchovní pravda, která tato Věda učí, jest tak věčná jako Bůh, tak nepopíratelná jako bytí a tak snadno prokazatelná jako pravdy matematické.

Učebnice Křesťanské Vědy počíná umáním všekrosti Boží. Mary Baker-Eddy začíná tímto prohlášením: "Těm, kdož spolehnou na udržitelné nekončící, dnešek jest bohat pohledným" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, předmluva str. vii). Protože Bůh jest "udržitelný nekonečně", inteligentní příčina všeho, co skutečně jest, Křesťanská Věda logicky učí, že jediná skutečná tvorba jest a musí být zcela Bohu podobná, naprosto duchovní. Je tento závěr jest v sporu se svědectvím pěti fyzických smyslů, nemělo by se zdát překvapujícím, že fyzický smysl jest vždy v protikladu k duchovnosti, a žežto nadto jeví nárok odporu sami sobě a jsou nesplnitelné. Mrs. Eddy objevila, že posláním Ježíšovým bylo "zjevit Vědu nebeskou bytí, dokázat, co Bůh jest a co činí pro člověka" (tamtéž str. 26). Shledala, že jeho úmyslem bylo zjevit život, jakýž jest, jako Ducha, a vyvrátit a zlehčit jako dokonalé nesprávnou všechnu hmotnou ovidnost.

Nic není jasnějšího v křesťanském učení, než že znalost Boha jest použitelná pro lidské potřeby. Sám Ježíš řekl: "A poznáte pravdu, a pravda vás vysvobodí" (Jan 8:32). Od čeho musí být lidé osvobozeni, jest falešné věření, že život jest hmotný, nebo částečně hmotný. Pravda, která je od tohoto omylu osvobozuje, jest dokazatelný fakt, že život jest duchovní, zcela a naprosto dobrý, poněvadž život jest Bůh. A poněvadž naše lidská zkušenost jest věcí myšlenky, jest tento vývod nesporný, že naše zkušenost bude nesouladná nebo souladná podle toho, budeme-li fakta Ducha rozpoznávat nebo je přehlížet. V Příslušnosti čteme o jednom člověku: "Jak on myslí v srdci svém, takovým jest" (podle anglického překladu Bible).

Prostota duchovní skutečnosti bytí liší se nápadně od složitosti mnohých okolností lidského žití, zvláště takových, které se zdánlivě jeví hroznými. Z toho důvodu jest porozumění Bohu jako nekonečné Mysli nebo inteligenci člověka zvláště cenné, poněvadž lidé poznají, že strachující se myšlenky postrádají božské zákonné moc. Mrs. Eddy naznačuje cestu z této tísně, když praví: "Jsou myšlenky božské

GREAT truths are always simple. When scientific discoveries are made, people are apt to wonder why they were not discovered before, so natural do they appear. But human thinking, complicated by superstition, ignorance, and fear, is all too slow to grasp what ought to seem self-evident truth, and the progress of the ages indicates that inventiveness and discovery are but instances of an awakening to factors which are eternally operative but have been hitherto unknown. Thus it is with Christian Science, for the spiritual truth which this Science teaches is as eternal as God, as undeniable as existence, and as readily demonstrated as the truths of mathematics.

The Christian Science textbook commences with the acknowledgment of God's almightiness. "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite," Mary Baker Eddy begins by declaring, "to-day is big with blessings" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Pref., p. vii). Because God is "the sustaining infinite," the intelligent cause of all that really is, Christian Science logically teaches that the only actual creation is and must be utterly Godlike, entirely spiritual. That this conclusion is antagonistic to the testimony of the five physical senses should not seem surprising, since physicality is always opposed to spirituality, and since, moreover, its claims are self-contradictory and unreliable. Mrs. Eddy discovered that Jesus' mission was "to reveal the Science of celestial being, to prove what God is and what He does for man" (ibid., p. 26). She found that his purpose was to reveal Life as it is, as Spirit, and to discount and discredit, as completely false, all discordant material evidence.

Nothing is clearer in Christian teaching than

that a knowledge of God is applicable to human needs. Jesus himself said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." What men need to be freed from is the false belief that life is material, or partly so. The truth which frees them from this error is the demonstrable fact that Life is spiritual, entirely and absolutely good, because Life is God. And because one's human experience is an affair of thought, the deduction is sound that one's experience will be harmonious or discordant according as the facts of Spirit are discerned or ignored. In Proverbs we read of a man, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he."

The simplicity of spiritually real being contrasts strikingly with the complexity of many human situations, particularly those which seem to have fearful aspects. For this reason, an understanding of God as the infinite Mind or Intelligence of man is especially valuable, because fearful thoughts are thereby seen to be wholly lacking in divine authority. Mrs. Eddy indicates the way out of predicaments when she says: "Are thoughts divine or human? That is the important question" (Science and Health, p. 462). Not what other people say, not what medical theories suggest, not what circumstances seem to claim, but what God knows about man—that is the one thing needful to know. Christian Science declares that God knows man as His image, His offspring. His exact reflection. What God does not know about man is not true, and this is provable.

A beginner in the study of Christian Science learned this when he was asked to help one who was ill, by knowing the truth of being. Through study of the Bible and of Mrs. Eddy's writings, he had learned somewhat of man's real relationship to God; and so he began at once to deny the evidence of sickness because it was contrary to real being, and to affirm that man in God's likeness is incorporeal, spiritual, harmonious, and perfect. Very quickly the sickness disappeared, and nothing was left save the evidence that health is God-bestowed, whereas disease is abnormal and without real cause or law.

Many departments of human life show, as that experience showed the young Christian Scientist, that more important than intellectual proficiency is the knowledge of eternal, spiritual facts. This is no brief against learning, but rather a reminder that the simplest truth about God and man, when comprehended, is demonstrable and valuable. One of the best ways to learn more of the truth is to put into use what one already has acquired. The prayerful endeavor to understand and live in accordance with the fact that God, Spirit, is the Mind and Life of man, prepares one to comprehend and to solve the higher problems of being.

The Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, especially Science and Health, are replete with spiritual truths readily accessible to everyone. They teach the Science of being. They show how to obey the prophet's behest, "Cease to do evil; learn to do well." They reaffirm for every earnest, systematic seeker the truth of the Biblical assurance, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by Mary Baker Eddy

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Pacific Panorama

I STOOD on that second evening on the heights of Berkeley and looked across to the sunset which was splashing the Pacific with all the colours in the paint-box.

Long shadows, and a heat-haze, and a faintly rising mist, and the sunset, all confused and blurred the sharp outlines of the harbour below us, so that wooded promontories seemed to merge with the water, and you could not tell where the hills began and the reflections began, and the islands shimmered like mirages, and the tiny waves wandered lazily into tree-fringed bays, and the air seemed to be full of rose-coloured dust that glowed against the clouds of the sunset.

Sailing boats were scattered on the harbour like sleepy butterflies and sometimes a curl of slow smoke marked the passage of a steamer in another unseen corner of the immense anchorage. For the immensity of it is overwhelming. Looking down we could see miles and miles of the land-locked bay, stretching out here in a long, unbroken sheet of water, vanishing there behind an island, reappearing suddenly far inland, almost behind us, fading yonder into the sky, or the Pacific, or both, and yet we could not see the main part of the harbour, where the big ships ply up to berth and the floating caravans come in from the Orient, and San Francisco itself was invisible. . . . I strolled back along the golf-course, bright with wild orange eschscholzia and sniffed the aromatic spicy scent of burning eucalyptus

wood, and then drove down through the terraces of gay villas, befowered, even in the late November, with violas and petunias and nasturtiums and camassias, and garlanded with bougainvillea, and on the sea-level I found another beautiful example of America's above-ground traction.—A. G. MACDONELL, in "A Visit to America." (New York: Macmillan.)

Highly Resolve

(At the Lincoln Memorial, Potomac Park, D. C.)

LEAVE fate behind, all you who enter here: It would profane the spirit of this place. Symbolized by this calm figure and this face Untouched by pettiness or pride or fear.

"Malice toward none—" the challenge still rings clear
As at the freeing of a fettered race;
"With firmness in the right—" God give us grace
To grow toward greater justice year by year.

It is for us to be here dedicated
To breaking chains of subtle slavery
To greed, and sin, and irony of death
In midst of plenty; to be liberated
From ignorance and self, until we see
True freedom gaining over all the earth.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1937

Ability Plan
Outlined For
Maine PostsBowdoin Professor Pleads
for Replacing Patron-
age With Merit

Partisans Get Jobs

Classification of Positions
With Titles and Sala-
ries Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—
AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 12—Maine
has failed to win qualified, trained
young men for public service in
state offices, because she has not
tried to do so; "in fact she has at
times rather rudely closed the door
on those youths who have asked,
rather timidly, for admission,"
charges Orren C. Hornell, professor
of government at Bowdoin College
in an 80-page bulletin on "Personnel
Problems in Maine and the Merit
System." Says Professor Hornell:
"During the past five years sev-
eral Bowdoin College students ma-
joring in social sciences, influenced
by the nation-wide appeal for young
men to enter public service as a life
work, have inquired into the possi-
bilities of getting a position on one
of the lower rounds of the ladder in
a department in Maine State Gov-
ernment. The invariable answer to
their inquiry by public officials, in-
cluding prominent members of the
State Senate was:

Advice From Top
"Don't try to get into State service
unless you have a political pull.
Without such a pull you waste your
time. My advice is—keep out of it
anyway; for any chance to rise on
the ladder also depends on political
pull—and political pulls are so un-
certain. Young man, if you have
ability, choose a private career,
where ability counts."

The bulletin terms even more
tragic the rebuff received by young
men who wanted in 1936 to enter the
inspection service of the old-age
pension administration. It states
that a proposal to set up an exami-
nation system to sift out capable
persons for investigating pension
applicants was turned down by a
state official who, when thus ap-
proached, said that such positions
must go to the needy—to the unem-
ployed and be distributed throughout
the State "on the basis of apportion-
ment among the seven congressional
districts."

In his review of the merit system
as it functions in Maine, Professor
Hornell found it decidedly want-
ing on other than the grounds of dis-
couraging youth. He found that
State jobs seldom offer advancement
to the successful or encourage
ment to the best trained youth to
make public service his career, even
if he can hook on a lower round of
the ladder.

Few Rise From Ranks

The bulletin reports that of 58
department heads working in Maine
in 1936, only five or six rose from
the ranks. Their average age on
entering the work was found to be
40; and 32 of the 48 were 40 before
entering state service at all. The
same situation was found among
subordinate employees; and in one
commission, three inspectors more
than 72 years of age were found at
work.

The total number of employees at
the close of the fiscal year of 1936
was found to be 2992, with a pay roll
of \$1,182,706. In 14 years, the in-
crease in personnel has been 88 per
cent, and a large part of it has
been in the liquor store administra-
tion, health and welfare institutions
(not including University of Maine
and normal schools) and the De-
partment of Inland Fish and Game.

"Until a very recent date," says
the bulletin, "the personnel selected
to administer the liquor stores and
the old-age pension system were
chosen from the several districts of
the State without adequate tests of
fitness, and largely on a basis of a
bi-partisan distribution of patron-
age among those who had served the
party well or were expected to give
such service in the future." Further
on, the bulletin notes:

Tests Neglected

"It has been stated by competent
financial authorities—that no one
has offered to refute it—that the
taking of the liquor administration
out of political patronage and plac-
ing it on a merit basis would be a
great saving to the State."

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity:
Partly cloudy with
fairly light rain
and drizzle, with
moderate to
strong southerly
winds.

Maine: Partly
cloudy with
fairly light rain
and drizzle, with
moderate to
strong southerly
winds.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy
with fair weather, with
moderate to strong
southerly winds.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:
Partly cloudy with fair weather,
with moderate to strong
southerly winds.

High 62, low 50, Feb. 12.
High 62, low 50, Feb. 13.
Night all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

U. S. Circuit Court Hears
Appeal on Old-Age Tax
Proposed For
State of N. H. Granite State

Boston News Today

Security Act
Attack Renewed

Constitutionality of the old-age
provisions of the Federal Social
Security Act was attacked today in
the United States Circuit Court of Ap-
peals at Boston by Edward F. Mc-
Clennen, counsel for George P.
Davis, stockholder of the Edison
Electric Illuminating Company of
Boston.

Mr. Davis is appealing from an
adverse decision by Judge George C.
Sweeney of the United States Dis-
trict Court, which upheld the con-
stitutionality of the tax on employees
for old-age pensions and denied
that Mr. Davis has any standing to
oppose payment of the tax on em-
ployers.

Mr. McClennen's argument today
in Circuit Court was woven around
his contention that payment of pen-
sions by the Federal Government is
not authorized by the general wel-
fare clause of the Constitution.

"These pensions are for the wel-
fare of the people, not for the ex-
penses of the Government," de-
clared Mr. McClennen. "A well-
cultured but could see that even in
the daytime. And the welfare
clause provides for taxes for ex-
penses of the Government, not for
the welfare of the people."

The attorney also argued his
client has a right to question the
(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Licensing Urged
For Cobblers

The State of Massachusetts moved
today to enmesh the man who puts
new half-soles on your shoes in the
same red-tape in which it already
has tangled the barber who cuts
your hair, the plumber who repairs
leaks in your water pipe, and the
hatter who (if you are a woman)
gives you a permanent wave.

A bill to license every cobbler in
the State and every operator of a
shoe-repair shop was given a hearing
at the State House today by the
legislative committee on state
administration.

The measure would make the
humble shoemaker as conscious of
his government as the millionaire
who pays an income tax in the hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars. He
would be subject to frequent exami-
nation by the State to learn whether
he is afflicted with habitual drunk-
enness or gross incompetence or has
an unsanitary shop. For any of these
offenses, his license might be re-
voked.

A young man who wishes to be-
come a cobbler would be required by
the bill to take an examination in
both the "theory and practice" of his
art. Those now engaged in the busi-
ness would be exempt from examina-
tion, discouraging the addition of
young competitors to present shoe-
makers.

The only witness regarding the
bill was Pasquale Ciannella, of Mar-
lboro, who is already in the business.
"I have been engaged in the busi-
ness for 25 years," he said, "and I
keep chislers from putting indepen-
dent cobblers out of business."

Since no one opposed the bill,
one may expect soon to see his
shoemaker add a cobbler's license to
his automobile license, his social
security account number and his
birth certificate.

Maine 'Legislature' Pops Up
At Capital to Fight Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—An offi-
cial mission from the Maine Legis-
lature has arrived in Washington, is
lodged in the leading hotel, and
intends to stay until the week end
in an attempt to present to the highest
authorities the Pine Tree State's
protest against the President's Su-
preme Court proposal.

It is rare to the point of unprece-
dented to have a state send such
an official delegation to Washington.
Memorials from state legislatures
are as common as lobbyists, but de-
putations are as scarce as hen's
teeth. The only explanation of
Maine's foreign status, its ambassa-
dors, etc., have had an effect on
its senators at August.

The Maine group, from its hotel
headquarters, and much to the an-
noyance of the two senators and
three representatives from Maine,
has been seeking interviews with all
and sundry to present its protest:
with President Roosevelt, Vice-Pres-
ident Garner, Speaker Bankhead,
and so on.

So far, the Speaker is the only
official who has taken cognizance of
its protest. "I'll be very glad to
receive the delegation," he said to-
day, adding: "I would just like to
have a look and see how they act."

But the Speaker pointed out that he
wanted to attend a matinee today to
see his daughter Tallulah act, so the
rival talents of the Maine group
might be missed. "I hope I won't
have to miss the delegation," con-
cluded the courtly Ambassador.

Arrival of the Maine group is
gleefully welcomed by Democrats,
seriously regretted by Republicans
leading in Congress. It was G. O. P.
strategy to lie very low on the Su-
preme Court plan, letting insurgent
Democrats go out ahead. They
wanted no spectacular publicity. Es-
pecially, they wanted to avoid be-
coming to the court plan what the
American Liberty League was to
President Roosevelt's re-election.

Now the Pine Tree delegation up-
sets to some extent these well-laid

Merger Proposed
Of Service Groups

Establishment of a state capital
district in the Metropolitan area
was proposed in a bill prepared by
John J. Cahill of Boston with Rep-
resentative Patrick Gilbert Sullivan,
and presented before the Legislative
Committee on State Administration
by Mr. Cahill today.

The object of the plan would be
to "attain economy in government
expenses" by merging police, fire,
hospital and social welfare services
of Boston, Arlington, Belmont,
Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Ev-
erett, Malden, Medford, Melrose,
Milton, Newton, Quincy, Revere,
Somerville, Waltham, Watertown,
Winchester and Wintthrop.

The cost of these services in these
towns and cities now totals \$62,000-
trick is 2 per cent of the whole area
of \$113,000,000 a year, Mr. Cahill
declared. A population of 1,600,000
with 680,000 registered voters is
served. The area of the proposed dis-
trict is 2 per cent of the whole area
of the state, yet it contains 38 per
cent of the population.

The district would be administered
by a commissioner with a salary of
\$35,000 assisted by a council com-
posed of mayors and boards of
selectmen of the different towns and
cities.

Under him would be four admin-
istrators for the four main depart-
ments: engineering services, social
welfare, protective services and ad-
ministrative services—receiving sala-
ries of \$10,000, \$10,000, \$7500 and
\$5000 respectively.

There would also be a district
treasurer receiving \$25,000 a year.
A \$1,000,000 fund to initiate the
operation of the plan would be raised
by a tax on rental property.

Chamber Against
Court Reform Plan

Big business in Boston objects to
President Roosevelt's plan to re-
make the Supreme Court.

Directors of the Boston Chamber
of Commerce—the voice of Boston's
business—are on record today
against the plan, with a resolution
prepared by the committee on judi-
cial procedure of the chamber, and
adopted unanimously.

The resolution asserts that the
plan would "undermine our whole
system of checks and balances" and
"lay the foundation for a potential
dictatorship."

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president
emeritus of Harvard University,
heads the committee on judicial
procedure of the chamber.

Compromise Seen
On Sewer Contest

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield
opened the way today for a possible
compromise with the Boston City
Council in the two-week-old row
over a proposed \$600,000 loan for
sewer construction.

He announced he will submit a
loan bill—previously rejected by the
city council—to the chamber for the third
time next Monday, but added that if
the city legislators insist again on
splitting the loan into two parts, he
will withdraw his opposition and
approve separate loans if the Coun-
cil introduce "reasonable" bills
for such a split.

calculations. Republican leaders will
do nothing to facilitate their activi-
ties in Washington. On the contrary,
given the opportunity, they will re-
frain from the delegation. The visitors
could not be located at their hotel
this morning, nor in the offices of
the Maine delegation in Congress. It
was thought the sight-seeing lures
of Washington may have overtaken
them.

The group included Senator J.
Frederick Burns of Houlton, presi-
dent of the State Senate; Senator
Roy Fernald, Searsport; Senator
John E. Willey, Falmouth; Speaker
George Hill of South Portland, of the
House of Representatives; Repre-
sentative Joseph H. Thorne of Mid-
dleton and Representative Reed Ellis
of Rangley.

THEATERS
Shubert—"Hamlet." Shakespeare tragedy
starring John Ostrand and Judith
Anders. Running by Gilbert McClennen
Costumes by J. M. Kistner. 8:10. Tomorrow,
8:15.

COPILEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted
from the Viennese by J. C. Conan.
Running by the Federal Theater Project.
8:30.

MOVIES
UPDOWN—"That Girl From Paris," with
Lily Pons. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Wanted: Jane
Turner." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Girl Who
Sings." 1, 4, 7, 10. Tomorrow: "Merry
Movies." 9-12:15.

BOSTON—A "Condensed
New" with Preston
Sturges. 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also
"The Girl Who Sings." 1:15, 4:15, 7:15,
10:15. Tomorrow: "Merry Movies." 9-12:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATRE—"Travel
Travel." 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also
"The Girl Who Sings." 1:15, 4:15, 7:15,
10:15. Tomorrow: "Merry Movies." 9-12:15.

New plays and motion pictures are
reviewed in the "What's On" column
of the "Daily Features" page
published on the Daily Features page
each Saturday.

Governor Murphy Asks
for Balance Sheet as
Economic Unit

To Find All Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12—New
Hampshire is going to find out how
it stands financially and economi-
cally. A bill to carry out this purpose,
under consideration in the House of
Representatives today, provides for
a commission of five members, con-
sisting of the Governor and four
others, to study a plan for collecting
data on the wealth and income of
the State. The measure grants the
commission authority to secure such
data from departments and institu-
tions in the State, and from local
governments, individuals, partner-
ships, associations, and corporations,
as may be needed.

Governor Murphy, it was learned,
would name to the commission such
a man of experience as Martin Gil-
len, who pioneered in the field of
state economic bookkeeping by mak-
ing of the State of North Carolina
a study in the State of North Caro-
lina, summarized in a booklet (1932)
entitled "New Economic Yardstick
of Taxation and Public Credits for
States and Their Political Subdi-
visions." The commission, it was
further learned, would have the
guidance of Samuel Crocker, econ-
omic writer, who makes his home at
Sunapee, N. H.

In his inaugural address, Gov-
ernor Murphy declared:
"We do not know the assets or the
liabilities of the people of the State
as a whole. We do not know their
income or their outgo."

"We have no real basis for de-
termining whether the taxes we levy
are too heavy or too light, nor do
we know whether the tax burden is
being laid in the right or the wrong
places. Are the people getting their
money's worth out of public ex-
penditures?"

"In order to govern the State of
New Hampshire as a whole, and to
promote its prosperity in business
fashion—the only way in which
prosperity can be promoted—we
must have available the essential
business accounting, that is, a
balance sheet and income account."

Governor Murphy looks at the
affairs of government as he looks at
those of private business. He was
vice-president and general manager
of the J. F. McElwain Shoe Com-
pany until he became the state's
chief executive. He is still vice-
president of the Nashua Trust Com-
pany.

Undoubtedly such a study as he
is encouraging for New Hampshire
would show whether the "balance
of trade" is swinging for, or against,
the State, as well as the various
communities in the State.

It is pointed out that the only
danger from such an economic
study would be the possible desire
for a self-sufficiency movement,
which would amount to "economic
nationalism" on the part of a state
or even communities therein.

The bill provides that the "chair-
man and all appointive members
shall serve without compensation or
allowance for expenses." In order
that private individuals may sup-
port the work of the body, it is pro-
vided that the commission be "em-
powered to accept gifts to carry out
the duties set forth in the measure
and to appoint such assistants and
agents as it may deem necessary,
and to fix their compensations."

Explanation follows that Gov-
ernor Murphy considers the pro-
posed study to be so important that
he is willing to pay the expense
himself, or with the assistance of
other interested parties and at no
expense to the State. To quote
further provisions:

"The duties of the commission
shall be to prepare in tabular form,
with such comments as may seem
to it desirable, a complete book-
keeping picture of the state and its
people considered as a single econ-
omic unit, with whatever data on
wealth, income, employment, and
personnel that may be necessary
for better understanding of the
exhibition of accounts."

One section gives the commission
power to secure data, "provided that
the information furnished shall be
used solely for the statistical pur-
poses for which it is applied and that
no publication shall be made by the
commission or any of its employees,
whereby any reporting establish-
ment or person can be identified.
The commission shall permit no one,
domestic unit, with whatever data on
wealth, income, employment, and
personnel that may be necessary
for better understanding of the
exhibition of accounts."

"If enough reduction is made in
general government expenses to pay
for relief from current revenues,
some desirable public services will
have to be suspended and vital ones
impaired until the relief load lightens
the credit," declares the report,
which we are drifting, a review of
the costs of public services is in
order with a consideration of imper-
ative new revenue."

The State Tax Commission has
made an extensive study of the sales
tax proposition it suggests. For in-
stance, the commission has found
that the cost of administering a
sales tax would not be tremendous,
as has been suggested by sources
opposed to the idea. Not only does
the commission declare that the
sales tax would be within constitu-
tional requirements, but goes on to
point out that it should be confined
to tangible personal property with-
out any exemptions, thereby remov-
ing possible difficulties and disputes
between various interests.

Other Events
AMERICAN CHEMICAL
SOCIETY—North-
eastern Division
will meet at the
Hotel Newbury
from 8:30 to 10:30
p. m. Feb. 13.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB
Dinner dance, at Beacon
Street.
Feb. 13.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Flowers in
Design" exhibition tour by Mrs. Bayard.
Feb. 13, 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.
FORD SQUARE—The
APPELLANT MOUNTAIN CLUB—North
Admission 1.00.
Feb. 13.

THE PRESIDENT'S proposal is de-

Sales and Income Levy
Praised as Premium
on Economy

Revenue Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12—Judge
John R. Spring, chairman of the
New Hampshire Tax Commission,
declared today that the operation of
the income and sales tax measures
suggested by that commission would
actually put a "premium on econ-
omy."

Two-thirds of the revenue remain-
ing from these taxes, after the costs
of administration, would be paid to
the various cities and towns of the
state. The method of deciding which
communities were to receive this
money would provide the "premium
on economy" mentioned by Judge
Spring.

According to Judge Spring the tax
commission under the plan outlined
would make a study to determine
the communities that handle their
financial affairs prudently and in a
sound manner. To these communi-
ties the approximate \$1,600,000 a
year would be paid on the basis of
the relative valuation.

When Gov. Francis P. Murphy
took office he declared he was ask-
ing the tax commission for recom-
mendations as to possible new taxes
on the assumption that this state
unit was better fitted than any other
group to size up the tax situation
and serve in an advisory capacity.

Favors Sales Tax
The commission, known to favor
a sales tax and a state income tax,
started to comply with the Govern-
or's request.

The Governor declared that he
would await the report of the com-
mission before making revenue sug-
gestions to the Legislature.

In a report entitled "The Tax
Crises in New Hampshire" the State
Tax Commission now gives its con-
clusions to the Governor. If the pro-
posed legislation should be enacted
into law the commission points out
that it would bring into the State
treasury \$3,702,000 annually.

From the retail sales tax of 2 per
cent suggested by the commission's
report the State would receive a net
amount of \$2,908,000 annually. The
second source of revenue, an in-
come tax on individuals and
corporations, would provide an addi-
tional \$794,000 annually for the
State.

Reducing Property Burden
Part of this \$3,702,000 in new tax
revenue would be used to reduce
present tax burdened property, ac-
cording to the recommendations of
the commission. It would wipe out
the present tax on stock in trade
and that on livestock which would
reduce the gain by \$1,318,000 to a
net gain of \$2,385,000.

Then the commission goes on to
make suggestions as to how this net
gain in tax revenue could be used
effectively. It would have one-third
go to the state to be used in the
State's relief work while the balance,
or two-thirds, would go to the city
and towns. The tax on stock in
trade and livestock would be col-
lected by the commission under pre-
sent laws is returned to the local gov-
ernments from whose citizens it is col-
lected.

"The State of New Hampshire and
her political subdivisions are finan-
cially sound and they still enjoy
high credit," declares the report,
"but expenditures and debt are in-
creasing and the property tax bur-
den has reached dangerous levels in
many communities."

Blames Relief Load
"If enough reduction is made in
general government expenses to pay
for relief from current revenues,
some desirable public services will
have to be suspended and vital ones
impaired until the relief load lightens
the credit," declares the report,
which we are drifting, a review of
the costs of public services is in
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THE PRESIDENT'S proposal is de-

Served in British Parliament

By a Staff Photographer
On a Tour of New England Colleges in the Interests of World PeaceMount Holyoke
College Weekly
Endorses Dr. Ham

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 12
(By The Mount Holyoke News, un-
dergraduate weekly, in an editorial
prepared for publication tonight,
endorsed the election of Dr. Roswell
G. Ham of Yale to succeed Dr.
Mary E. Woolley, and urged an end
be put to the controversy regarding
his selection.

An alumnae group recently pro-
tested the election of Dr. Ham, re-
cording itself as favoring another
woman president.

"The sincerity behind all those
acting in the interest of the college
is unquestioned," the editorial read.
"The great size of the college body
brings inevitable diversity of opin-
ion, and for action taken time often
brings regret. In all good grace, with
respect to all opinions, the greatest
good will undoubtedly come from
accepting the election of Dr. Ham
and uniting to welcome him."

The editorial reviewed briefly the
trustees' action last June in elect-
ing Dr. Ham. The reasons given by
Dr. Woolley why a woman should
head Mount Holyoke, and recent
charges of the alumnae committee.

"The students have seen Dr.
Ham's reaction to these charges,"
it continued. "Their sympathy has
deepened to sincere admiration for
one who has not been swayed by
rumor or prejudice, but who has
avowed publicity other than to say:
'I have accepted the election, and
that is all there is to be.'"

Of Dr. Woolley, who is retiring as
president, the editorial said:
"The controversy Miss Woolley has held
fast to the principles she has maintained
during her presidency, yet she has
welcomed Dr. Ham to her home and
assured him of no personal opposi-
tion."

"The students have a deep and
firm admiration for their president,
who stands for principle and not for
prejudice. They particularly regret
that her principles have been mis-
construed and twisted by others into
attacks on Dr. Ham, into undue
display of feminism, into petty per-
sonal concern."

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

British Woman
Peace Champion
Defends Labor

Jennie Lee is in Boston.
And more than Jennie Lee, for
whenever this daughter of a Loch-
gelly miner lifts her voice one hears
in its deep and musical echoes the
murmur of the millions of toilers she
represents.

Lecturing at New England colleges
and before groups organized to pur-
sue international peace, during the
past fortnight, the young woman
whom the mining district of North
Lanark sent to Parliament in 1929,
when she was only 24 and too young
to vote in the British elections her-
self, never, in her most world-en-
circling endeavors, forgets for one mo-
ment the distressed areas of Great
Britain, or the declaration of "war
on poverty" which she flung to the
cheering Glasgow crowd, when eight
years ago she defeated the Conserva-
tive candidate, Lord Scone, by a
majority of 6578.

Tentative adherence to the cen-
tury-old rule of artificial privileges,
she averred when interviewed, is at
the bottom of the "lopsided division
of wealth," at the bottom of the
failure of the various world-peace
projects and at the root of the cur-
rent situation in Spain, which she
characterized as the most disturbing
thing ever to have occurred in
her lifetime.

Rule of Privileged
"If you believe in the rule of the
privileged within a country," she
added, "you believe also in the rule
of the privileged between countries,
a rule which can be maintained by
force alone."

"This invasion of Spain by for-
eign powers," Miss Lee said, "is
the most serious thing I have known.
It is the end of all hope for peaceful,
lawful change, I fear."

"Here you have a country engaged
in a domestic issue, invaded by for-
eign forces going in, not on the side
of the existing government, but actu-
ally on the side of the rebels! Dic-
tating from the outside what the
policy of Spain shall be. Once if a
people did not believe in their gov-
ernment concern."

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Bulk of Yale Legal Opinion
Seems to Favor Court Plan

By a Staff Correspond

Mme. Flagstad Hailed in Recital

Kirsten Flagstad, ascendant star of the Metropolitan Opera, gave her first public Boston recital in Symphony Hall last night. (Her previous platform appearances in Boston have been restricted to semi-private subscription concerts.) She sang German Lieder, Scandinavian songs, a group in English and two arias from "Tannhäuser." She was acclaimed by a large audience, which by its warmth of applause exacted several additional numbers from her.

Mme. Flagstad's success has been made in the opera house, where she has become familiar to us. We knew that she had a magnificent voice, of the heroic proportions demanded by Wagnerian music drama, full, rounded, with an even scale and projected with easy power. It is one of the great operatic voices of the day. It was doubly interesting therefore to hear her in the recital hall, which has its own requirements, quite different from those of the lyric stage.

The recitalist is not the equal in this instance of the dramatic soprano. The voice itself still stirs us to admiration, though it is already beginning to pay the penalty of popularity. It is the understandable though short-sighted habit of managers and artists to make the most of a big success. Mme. Flagstad's organ is showing signs of wear. The top notes were constricted last night.

But aside from this, the singer's interpretive powers have not been expanded to the full opportunities of the field of song. The tones are of much the same color whether she is singing Schubert's "Die Allmacht" or "Ungeduld," or Strauss's "Wienlied" or "Cécile." There was dignity and power in "Die Allmacht" and an exterior joyfulness in "Ungeduld," but the first of these demands more than dignity, and a quick pace is not enough for the second. There was tenderness in the "Wienlied" and a gentle grief in Robert Franz's "Im Herbst," but the profound characterizing touch was wanting in them all.

There was a lack, too, of rhythmic flexibility, most evident in "Die Felle," sung as an encore. Altogether, Mme. Flagstad hardly rates as an accomplished Lieder singer. The Scandinavian songs, we may assume, were sung with the correct style, but in themselves, apart from Merikanto's "Woodpecker's Call," their musical interest was slight. They were all of a sentimental turn. The virtue of their rendition was its simplicity. The songs in English were of even smaller value—hardly worthy of inclusion in a professional recital.

The artist was at her best, of course, in Elisabeth's Prayer and the "Dich Theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser." Although she seemed to miss the background of stage and orchestra, she was at home in these arias, and she revealed in them the best qualities of her voice. Edwin McArthur, playing without notes, was an unwavering support at the piano.

The Arts in Boston

The cinema hereabouts goes so socially conscious in a large way this week, with results both stimulating and gratifying. For the importance of the message and for the manner of its presentation, "Black Legion," at the Paramount, and Fenway theaters, is the more important of the two social melodramas which opened yesterday.

Based upon the exposure of a hooded terrorist organization last year, this powerful indictment of prejudice of all kinds tells how an honest citizen of not too great intelligence is cajoled into joining a terrorist band "to make America safe for Americans," participates in several brutal crimes against persons of foreign extraction and eventually kills his best friend.

The most startling and satisfying feature of "Black Legion" is its freedom from the usual Hollywood embellishments. Direction by Archie Mayo as well as story and camera work are splendid. An excellent cast, which presents the characters as unvarnished, everyday people, includes Humphrey Bogart, Erin O'Brien-Moore, Dick Foran, Ann Sheridan, Robert Barrat, Helen Flint and Joseph Sawyer. This is a film which adults and mature young people interested in serious cinema should not miss.

A complete contrast in every way to "Black Legion" is the companion picture, a Jane Withers musical comedy special called "The Holy Terror." "Condemned Row" (second of the social melodramas), at the Keith Boston, considers the awful helplessness of an innocent man caught by circumstantial evidence. Although rather lengthy and not over-original, the film holds one's interest because of the apparent authenticity of the prison scenes. The screen play was adapted from David Lamsom's novel, "We Who Are About to Die."

Though not nearly so powerful as "Black Legion," the prison film pleads a better case against capital punishment than most melodramas of this type. Preston Foster, Ann Dvorak and John Beal are the principals. Again, this is not for children.

The stage show features Olsen and Johnson, who seemed to amuse yesterday's audience with their slapstick gags and barroom humor, and the best chorus dancing we have seen of late.

While sociological axes were being ground in other sectors, the screen of the Metropolitan was parading one of those sumptuously slick cel-

luloid affairs in which palatial sets and a fashion show spar with the plot for recognition. Although the fashion show and Kay Francis's gowns are more than a little distracting, the plot is quite bright, too, and the dialogue as crisply written and delivered as one could wish. This is chiefly due to Claude Rains, who has a gift for making unmitigated villains engaging. Ian Hunter, who saves Miss Francis from the ruins of a fortune built on Mr. Rains's manipulations, is an engaging hero. Miss Francis, suave and beautiful as ever, is quite unaware of the villain's duplicity until the end—although how she missed it is something which rather shatters our faith in her sophisticated astuteness. "Stolen Holiday" is good fun if not taken seriously.

Eddie Duchin, the piano-playing band leader, heads a pleasant stage show. At the Repertory Theater the French film, "Les Misérables," is on view. In it Harry Baur plays not only Jean Valjean and Madeleine, but Fauchelevent and Champmarte. His magisterial performance is the best feature of the film, which, no longer in its first youth, seems at times a little deliberate, and somewhat dated in its methods. It has been reduced for this showing from its original length to about two and a half hours, and is shown in two sections. It follows closely the plot of Hugo's novel, which does not seem to be impaired in the telling by the necessary omission of details. Javert is played with restraint and effectiveness by Charles Vanel, the Bishop by Henry Krauss, Marius by Jean Servalis, Fantine by Mme. Fiorelle and Cosette by Joseline Gael.

Composers Forum-Laboratory Last night in Repertory Hall, the Composers Forum Laboratory presented Edward Walker Jenkins and a program of his works. The items selected by Mr. Jenkins for performance included his Second Violin Sonata Winter Idyl and Summer Idyl, for strings and piano; "The Snow" and "Tears," for voice and piano; "Purposive Folk" and "Happy Folk," for flute, oboe, clarinet and strings, and to close, a String Quartet. The artists were Julio Mazzocco, clarinet; Alessandro Niccoli, violin; James Pappoutakis, flute; Justin B. Sandridge, piano; and Wilder Schmalz, oboe. A new Forum String Quartet appeared (Henry Kramer and Stanley Benson, violins; Harry A. Welcom, viola, and Karl Zeise, cello). Since Miss Edith Matthews was unable to keep her engagement as guest soprano, the songs were learned at 24 hours' notice by Raymond Simmonds, tenor.

Mr. Jenkins is handicapped by loss of sight, yet with extreme persistence he has acquired a thorough education in the fundamentals of his craft, having graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in organ. He was awarded four Endicott prizes in composition, and after graduation went to Fontainebleau, where he did intensive work under Nadia Boulanger. Mr. Jenkins is at present teaching in Perkins Institute, and also conducts a class of organ scholarship pupils in improvisation at the New England Conservatory.

His compositions reflect the various schools of musical thought to which he has been exposed. Although each is inclined, in its own way, to be slightly garrulous, each contains the germ of a real idea, the most serious fault at present being a lack of continuity of thought. Mr. Jenkins easily catches our attention, but he is as yet unable to hold us. One reason is his often abrupt shift from one type of harmonic scheme to a second one, and another reason is the lack of sufficient transitional measures between his slow passages and those of more rapid tempo. The general effect is erratic. In many respects, however, this is the most promising young talent the Forum has yet sponsored. Mr. Jenkins was cordially received and his works were given admirable performance by his associates of the evening. Especially commendable was the singing of Mr. Simmonds.

G. M. S.

Director



Richard Burgin, Who Will Conduct the Concert of the Bach Cantata Club in Jordan Hall Next Wednesday Evening, at Which Faure's Requiem Will Be Played

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G. M. S.

Guild of Boston Artists Marie Danforth Page is solo exhibitor at the Guild of Boston Artists for this fortnight. Her pictures make a very sociable gallery, with the amiable characterizations for which Mrs. Page is noted. There are some group portraits, but for the most part solitary portrayals. Mrs. Page works apparently for an acceptable recording of her sitters. She does not aim for sleek textures, for flattering presentation. On the contrary, the sincerity of her intention, and the friendly, sympathetic characterizations recommend her canvases especially.

D. A.

Clean-Up Activity At Boston State Hospital Goes On

Reorganization of the Boston State Hospital at Mattapan was in high gear today with a committee of state legislators personally viewing the clean-up efforts of the superintendent, Dr. Harold F. Norton, whose statements regarding conditions at the institution started an immediate investigation into the situation.

Simultaneously, Gov. Charles F. Hurley continued his examination into other state institutions, primarily the school at Wrentham for children held to be mentally deficient.

The Governor said he was particularly concerned over disclosures of immorality involving a few of the inmates. These had been uncovered, he said, during a necessarily brief visit to the institution last night.

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, of Brighton, claimed today that he was responsible for the investigation at Wrentham. He said he had introduced a resolution, adopted by the executive council on Wednesday night, asking the Governor to make the inquiry.

At Mattapan today an attempt was being made to remedy unsanitary conditions, poor food and lack of fire protection as uncovered by the investigation. The Governor conducted before he obtained the resignations of five of the old board of trustees.

A sixth trustee, Thomas F. Fallon, of Hyde Park, resigned today, but a successor was not immediately named.

The new trustees of the Boston State Hospital took personal charge of the reorganization there at a meeting last night, at which Miss Josephine E. Thurlow of Cambridge, was elected chairman.

Spurred by the new policies of the trustees, employees went about their work with a new zeal today. Reforms that could be made without added funds were put into effect at once. The menu, it was announced, is not to be repeated for 10 days, instead of being repeated every seven days, as has been the practice. Employees are to be instructed by the new board of the Boston Fire Department as to methods of fighting a fire pending arrival of firemen.

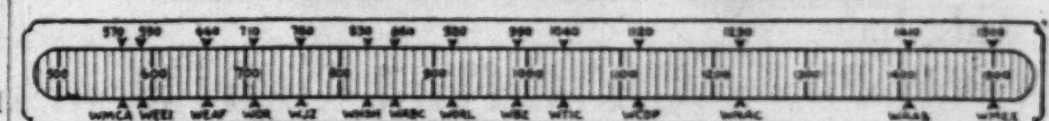
When prices are reasonable, it was said, fresh beef is to be substituted for the usual frozen beef. The possibility of raising the per capita expenditure for food for the 2200 patients from 20 to 30 cents per day is being studied.

Food and supplies will be inventoried in the future, it was announced.

While improvements were being made at the Mattapan hospital, the legislative committee on public welfare prepared to launch its own investigation of mental institutions throughout Massachusetts. Authority was voted the committee by both branches of the Legislature late yesterday to visit hospitals throughout the State.

D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WEEI-580m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's sketch 5:15 Children's Corner 5:30 Doris Kerr songs 5:45 Checkboard talk 6:00 News; sports review 6:15 News of the Week 6:30 Dinner Time Review 6:45 "Mortimer Snerf" sketch 7:00 "Mortimer Snerf" sketch 7:15 "Popeye the Sailor" 7:30 Ray Henderson, baritone 7:45 Boake Carter, news commentator 8:00 "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra 8:15 "Hail! Kump's" orchestra 8:45 Rhythmic Singers 9:00 "Mortimer Snerf" sketch 9:15 Murray; Victor McLaglen 9:30 Preston Foster, Ida Lupino 9:45 "Mortimer Snerf" sketch 10:00 Philadelphia Orchestra 10:15 Gene Ormandy, conductor 10:30 New England Radio Parade 10:45 New England Radio Parade 11:00 Rideout's Forecast; news 11:15 Jay Freeman's Orchestra 11:30 Bob Crosby's Orchestra 11:45 Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"The Monitor Views the News" Singing Lady's Musical Play Singing Lady's Musical Play "Old Homestead" sketch News; Little Show; popular variety program News; music; sketch Lewis Thomas; sketch Mary Small; sketch Mary Small; sketch "Lum and Abner" sketch Yeh, Prof. Albert Earl Irene Rich in sketch "Singing Sam" baritone "Death Valley Days"; western dramatic sketch "Universal Rhythmic" orchestra; soloists; chorus "Twin Stars"; Helen Broderick; Mary McLeod Bethune Lincoln Day dinner talk Landon Bridges, orator "Lincoln Goes to College"; variety show; Columbia University talent; John Field Jr. News; studio reports "Romance, Inc." sketch Phil Levant's Orchestra Ella Schallert Preview	"Dick Tracy" sketch Tom Mix sketch "Jack Armstrong" sketch "Little Orphan Annie" Yankee News Service Eugene Lawrence organ "Musical Roundup"; recording "Musical Roundup"; recording "Amos 'n' Andy" minirela "Uncle Sam" sketch Talk; Bill Cunningham Talk; Raymond Moley Lucille Manners; musical revue Altera, male quartet; piano duo; Roscoe Burdon's concert orchestra "Waltz Time"; soloists; chorus; Alex Lyman's Orch. Court of Human Relations "First Nighter" sketch "First Nighter" sketch Variety show; Columbia University talent; John Field Jr. Yankee News Service Dick Stabile's Orchestra Glen Gray's Orchestra Glen Gray's Orchestra	Musical and sport reports Musical and sport reports Musical and sport reports Jack Oakie's baseball school Dinner concert George V. Brown interview Sport reports Lincoln Day program Lincoln Day program "The Witch's Tale" sketch "The Witch's Tale" sketch Dick Stabile's Orchestra Dick Stabile's Orchestra Alfred Walenstein's Impressionist concert orchestra Joe Smith's Orchestra Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WOL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	900kc
4:00	WOL	920kc
6:00	WIXK	9.57mc
4:30	WIXAL	11.79mc
6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

6:45	WEEI (WABC-Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; guest soloists; Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra
7:15	WEEI (WABC-Columbia), Hampton Institute Singers; Negro chorus
7:30	WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend
8:00	WBZ (WABC-Columbia), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Josephine Andrews; Don Voorhees's Orchestra
8:00	WABC (WABC-Columbia), Columbia Workshop experimental drama

Sunday's Features

5:00	WNAC (WABC-National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra
5:15	WIXAL (6.04mc), "Valentine Day Customs in the United States and Abroad"
5:30	WBZ (WABC-National), "Colonel Stoppelman and Budd"; orchestra
5:45	WABC (WABC-National), "The World's Week"; Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor
6:00	WABC (WABC-National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris
7:00	WBZ (WABC-National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orchestra
7:15	WABC (WABC-National), "Clash of the Keyboard"; Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Lebling, commentator; orchestra

8:30	WNAC (WABC-National), Saturday Night Party; James Melton, master of ceremonies; Tom Howard, soloists; chorus; orchestra
8:30	WBZ (WABC-Columbia), "Circumstantial Evidence"; sketch; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists
9:00	WEEI (WABC-Columbia), "Fiddlers' Paradise"; sketch; Fred Gibson; Stoppelman and Budd; Kate Smith; first concert
9:00	WNAC (WABC-National), "Snow Village" sketch
9:00	WBZ (WABC-National), National comedy; orchestra
9:15	WABC (WABC-National), Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor
9:30	WNAC (WABC-National), Joe Cook; Jean Herschell; Eileen O'Brien; Happy Rose; Benny Baker; Cavaliers Quartet

Late Evening

10:00	WBZ (WABC-National), "The President's Bureau"; soprano; soloists; Sen. Josiah Bailey, No. Carolina
10:00	WEEI (WABC-Columbia), "Tom Huxford" sketch; orchestra
10:00	WNAC (WABC-National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation; Earl Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra
10:45	WEEI (WABC-Columbia), "Fiesta"; Lucie Glavin's Orchestra

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James F. Rothwell
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Hon. Charles J. Fox
Auditor, City of Boston

Daniel Bloomfield
Manager, Boston Retail Trade Board

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Hamlet to Aid In Flood Relief

Their share of the receipts from this afternoon's extra matinee performance of Hamlet will be contributed to the Red Cross for flood relief by John Gielgud, Judith Anderson, Arthur Byron and Lillian Gish. It was announced last night by the management of the Shubert Theater in Boston.

Lee

(Continued from Page 9)

ernment they organized and then, when they became the government, their opponents would keep to lawful methods of opposition. "Franco is merely a hired man. It is the specially privileged group who think the masses of the world exist to be exploited, who are responsible for Europe's present headlong career toward a terrible period in history. It is people like you Spaniards, living at ease in Paris or London or some pleasure resort, and leaving their country to be invaded by hired Moors, while the people whom they have kept illiterate, whose loyalty they do not deserve, do their fighting for them."

Speaks at Tufts

Miss Lee was to address the students at Tufts College, and, later in the day the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, she recalled, as she settled back for a few minutes' more conversation, in the Belmont home of Dr. Anton De Haas of Harvard University, where she is at present a guest.

It was easy to understand, as one listened to her descriptions of the homes of north of England unemployed, the homes of keen-minded, often educated, intelligent men who read books on philosophy and economics and could not afford proper food, how she could not confine herself to school-teaching but had to embark on wider interests.

As a remedy for what she called lopsided division of wealth, Miss Lee, who, after an unusually brilliant career at the University of Edinburgh and some years as a member of the Independent Labor Party, studied law and was graduated as a barrister, urged community ownership of basic resources, leaving the technicians to the trained individuals, but including the community as shareholders.

"I do believe, however," she explained, "in personal ownership of personal things, such as a house or a car, but no individual should own 100 miles of railway or a big motor factory. All the suffering of which I have spoken is due to the fact that with all our advance in engineering and other sciences, we are still in the nursery in regard to social and political science. In the districts where unemployed men have their choice of continued unemployment or of temporary work on armaments, and they are mostly anti-war in their attitude, I have had men come to me and ask why they are not put to making boots and clothes which they need and for which they have no money."

School Children's Interest in Birds

And Nature Study Found Increasing

Increasing interest in nature study among school children was noted by L. R. Talbot, educational field agent for the Massachusetts Audubon Society, in his report for the year 1936 which is included in the February bulletin of the society. "There is interest in nature," he declared, "even among regular boys—whatever that may mean—and what we need to do and are trying to do through our educational work is to stimulate this interest and direct it in right channels.

"But in probably the majority of schools no provision is made for regular instruction about birds and their economic and esthetic value. The only chance those thousands of boys and girls have for such instruction, such stimulation, is through our lectures, and in a few cases through somewhat more intimate contact with your educational field agents."

During the year 1936, Mr. Talbot gave 168 lectures to audiences totaling 59,015 in 39 senior high schools, 97 junior high schools, 30 six-year high schools and two teachers' colleges. In addition, 625 children accompanied him on bird walks during school hours, which are recognized as a definite part of school work.

Security Act

(Continued from Page 9)

validity of the tax on employers, since the employer "sits at his desk and signs a check, if the tax is valid, and sits without signing, if the tax is invalid."

Robert H. Jackson, of Washington, head of the new anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, defended the pension provisions before Judges George H. Binghams, James H. Morton Jr., and Scott Wilson. He held that the act is fully constitutional.

"There is not one welfare for the Government and one for the people," declared Mr. Jackson, arguing that the general welfare clause covers old-age pensions. "Both have the same welfare."

"How can you have flood control and flood relief for the Government? Yet, when there is a vast flood or a devastating fire, the Government sends relief—not for the Government, but for the people."

Turning to the problem of what to do with persons over 45 years old who are unable to obtain employment, Mr. Jackson argued it is better to pension them than give them a dole. This led Judge Bingham to interpose:

"A man 50 years old, out of work, can no longer get a job. He has a black mark against him. If you don't believe it, just go out and try to get one."

The court took the case under advisement.

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Accord in Strike Aids Industries Of New England

New England industries supplying tools, machines, parts and textiles used in automobile production collectively sighed with relief this morning as news of resumption of activities in General Motors strike-closed plants was received.

The strike had already resulted in the laying off of numbers of workers by Connecticut ball-bearing plants and Maine woolen mills engaged in the manufacture of upholstery materials. For weeks other New England plants had been shifting workers from one job to another in an effort to minimize the possibility of layoffs as General Motors orders were canceled—or others which had been expected were not received.

But the diversification of the market of most large industries in this territory stood them in good stead again during the crisis. Very few depended entirely on the sale of any single product or upon any single buyer to take their output.

In the great majority of cases plants which did have orders from any of the General Motors factories had others as well from different automobile manufacturers not directly affected by the strike.

Although workers who have been laid off due to the mid-western strike, may not return for some days yet owing to the time it must take for General Motors plants to resume normal activity and to use up stocks accumulated since the strike began, they are relieved now of uncertainty as to the future.

Federal and State Officials Plan For Drive on Narcotics

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Federal and Massachusetts officials discussed with Assistant Secretary of Treasury Stephen B. Gibbons today new methods of combating narcotics traffic.

A Treasury spokesman said the conference may develop closer coordination of federal and local law enforcement agencies in other major cities. He said the principal topic of discussion was co-operation between Massachusetts and Boston authorities and federal officials in investigating disclosures resulting from recent raids there.

Federal Narcotic Commissioner Harry Anslinger and Assistant United States Attorney William McCarthy of Boston, described Boston as a "clearing house" for distribution of narcotics in New England.

Mr. McCarthy, who praised the part taken by local authorities in recent raids, said they disclosed "one group" controlled distribution of narcotics not only in New England but as far away as Detroit and Chicago.

Treasury officials said the presence at the conference of Joseph Timilty, Boston police commissioner, and Frank A. Brooks, Massachusetts executive councillor, as a representative of Gov. Charles Hurley, was an indication of how closely state and local authorities were working with federal officials.

Others attending today's conference included William E. Clark, federal supervisor of narcotics commissioner in charge of national enforcement.

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New Lincoln Letter Shows How He Saved Friend's Son

Paroled Confederate major, son of Louisville editor, held as spy, on condition he take non-combatant oath—The major, his life spared, on release promptly rejoined the enemy ranks, but Lincoln had paid a political debt.

If a young New Englander named George D. Prentice had not been so interested in Henry Clay that he paid a visit to the Commoner's home in Kentucky in 1830, he might not have stayed there and established the great Whig daily, the Louisville Journal.

If Abraham Lincoln had not subscribed for the Journal as a young man in Illinois and been influenced by Prentice's editorials, he might have been a Jackson Democrat like his father.

And if Lincoln had not been an admirer of Prentice, a friend of the Union in Kentucky, he might not have paroled Prentice's son, a Confederate officer, who had been a thorn in the side of the Federal forces.

The parole is revealed in an interesting bit of Lincolniana which has recently come into the hands of William H. Townsend, a Lexington, Ky., lawyer, Lincoln collector, and author of several books about Lincoln. It is a reprint of a letter from the Louisville editor to his friend, the President, for his son's release. On its reverse side is an indorsement said to have been written by John Hay and signed in Lincoln's familiar bold hand. A second indorsement, directed to Major General Burnside, is signed by Secretary of War Stanton.

Editorial and Personal
The younger Prentice is only incidental to the story of the contemporaries, the editor and the politician. George Denison Prentice was nine years older than Lincoln and was born either in Griswold or Preston, New London County, Connecticut. It is related of him that he was "a fluent reader at the age of four; could translate and parse any verse in Virgil or Homer at 15."

Graduated from Brown University in 1823, Prentice studied law, edited the Connecticut Mirror, and was associated with John Greenleaf Whittier in the publication of the New England Weekly Review. An ardent admirer of "the Millboy of the Slashes," Prentice visited "Ashland," his home in Lexington, and wrote the first biography of Henry Clay, in 1830. Later that year he moved to Louisville and established the Journal.

A year later, the young Lincoln settled at New Salem, Ill., and began laying the foundations for his political career. In 1832 he became a candidate for the State Legislature, announcing in the local paper that he favored a national bank, internal improvements, and a high protective tariff. These were the Whig principles, as opposed to the Jackson-Van Buren Administration policies.

"It is interesting," remarks Lord Charnwood, "that however he came by his views, they were early and permanently fixed on the side then unpopular in Illinois."

Mr. Townsend points out these facts:

Early Influenced Lincoln
Samuel C. Parks, a Logan County (Illinois) lawyer and friend of Lincoln, bought a copy of William Dean Howells' campaign biography of Lincoln and took it to the latter, who went over it carefully and made many marginal corrections. Parks notes this in the fly-leaf of the book. One statement which Lincoln allowed to stand without alteration was that the Louisville Journal was the first publication for which Lincoln ever subscribed.

"Lincoln's cousin, Dennis Hanks, and other intimate friends of Lincoln's youth," Mr. Townsend explains, "emphasized the fact that the reading of this strong Whig newspaper clearly influenced Lincoln's politics. Lincoln's father and all of the other Lincoln's were Democrats and strong 'Jackson men.' None of them voted for Lincoln either in 1861 or 1864."

Prentice the Whig did not become a Republican, however. He remained a Union man, but adhered to the Democratic Party upon the death of the Whig Party. When the Constitutional Union (Bell and Everett) Party and Democratic Union (Douglas) Party held a joint convention in Louisville in 1861, Prentice was on a joint committee which recommended the adoption of the Crittenden compromise proposals in the crisis then developing.

Spoke Out for Union
Later he drafted a public address from the Union State Central Committee which, while approving Gov. Beriah Magoffin's refusal to furnish troops "for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States," added:

"Seditious leaders in the midst of us now appeal to her to furnish men to uphold those combinations against the Government of the Union. Will

JOURNAL OFFICE
Louisville, Ky. May 6th 1863

To the President of the United States.

Dear Sir, I wrote to you last week in regard to my son, Major Clarence Prentice, a rebel prisoner at Camp Chase. He would not have been paroled for exchange, but for the humane and patriotic action of the President. I think there has been some misunderstanding as to his position. I have received nothing from you either by mail or telegraph. I have been told that the President has ordered that you are very great. Perhaps you did not read my letter at all.

Major Prentice is the only child left to me. My household is very desolate. My son is tired of the war, though unfortunately

I feel as if I should be obliged to what I ask in behalf of my only son. His mother is half delirious, and so am I. I am severely capable of performing my daily duties to the country, but if my request were granted, I feel I should be obliged with new life.

Please let me know your decision soon, for if my son cannot be paroled upon either of the conditions I have mentioned, I would have sent forward as soon as possible to City Point, as he is extremely uncomfortable in his present situation.

So it is much to ask that you will telegraph me on the receipt of this.

Yours, G. D. Prentice

Copy of New Lincoln Letter
Letter Written by George D. Prentice of the Louisville Journal to President Lincoln Asking for the Parole of His Son From Camp Chase Prison, Where He Was Held as a Confederate Spy, and Lincoln's Notation on the Back Ordering the Parole

she comply with it? Ought she to comply with it? We answer with emphasis, NO! . . . She ought clearly to comply with neither the one nor the other."

But despite Prentice's Union sympathies, he could not control the destinies of his sons. The elder, Lieut. William Courtland Prentice, became a member of John Hunt Morgan's famous Confederate cavalry raiders and was slain in battle at Augusta, Ky., Sept. 27, 1862. The younger, Clarence, won a major's commission in the Confederate army.

Operating mainly in eastern Kentucky, where he was successful in raising regiments, Clarence Prentice was constantly harassing the flanks of the federal forces. Consequently the Union command was considerably pleased when the young Confederate came by night to Louisville to see his mother and his baby and was captured.

Begins Appeals to Lincoln
Then began a series of appeals to Lincoln from the man who, in the opinion of at least one group, had done much to mold the Emancipator's opinions, to confirm him in his beliefs, to ground firmer that innate sense of justice and love for his fellow-man which always had characterized him.

"War of the Rebellion, Official Records," reveals that on April 11, 1863, Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside at Cincinnati reported to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck at Washington: "Have ordered court to try Major Prentice as a spy."

Since the young officer was caught in enemy territory, probably in civilian clothes, the action was natural. But it must have caused consternation in the Prentice home when the news arrived. On April 25, the records reveal, the elder Prentice addressed an anguished telegram to Lincoln, asking that the son be permitted to return to the Confederate Army and "effect his own exchange."

The editor followed this with a long letter on April 28. "It is long since I wrote to you," Prentice began. "In some things I have differed with you. I think you know I have differed with you with great pain. I have tried to serve our country. I know that I have served it. I will not undertake now to say how much."

Said He Would Cease Fighting
Then he tells the story of his son's capture, assures the President that the young man desires to serve no longer in the war, and asks the President to parole the prisoner on his taking the non-combatant's oath

and leaving the country. Prentice pledged that the young man's mother would go with him and that "he will never bear arms against us again."

The Judge Advocate General appended a long discussion of young Prentice's case, revealing his view of the Confederates, and arguing for an exchange, rather than the oath. The indorsement bore date of May 16, and in the meantime, Prentice had written again to the President, calling direct attention to his work for the Union cause and venturing the opinion that "there is not a candid and intelligent Union man in this State who would hesitate to say to you that I have saved it to the Union politically."

This last letter, written on the stationery of the "Journal Office," and bearing a lithographed likeness of Prentice at its head, is the one which has found its way into the Townsend collection. The final appeal had its effect.

he thinks the battle right and you to direct his release upon his taking the non-combatant oath and giving bond and security for its scrupulous observance. If you cannot do this, as I fearfully for you cannot, I earnestly appeal to you to parole him to stay outside of both the United States and the Southern Confederacy until after the rebellion.

I should scarcely mention, Mr. President, to make this appeal to you but that I think I have saved the Union. I came faithfully, devotedly, and successfully. I have suffered very much and sacrificed very much in its behalf—more, I am sure, than any other man in Kentucky; and I am likely, even at the best, to suffer and sacrifice much more. I think there is not a candid and intelligent Union man in this State who would hesitate to say to you that I have saved it to the Union politically.

Enclosed herewith is a letter of May 11/1863. The Secretary of War will be pleased to instruct Major General Burnside and Parole to parole Major Clarence Prentice now a rebel prisoner in Camp Chase, Ohio, to remain outside the limits of both the loyal and disloyal States, or so-called Confederate States, of the United States of America, during the present rebellion, and to abstain from in anywise aiding or abetting said rebellion.

A Lincoln

Major Gen. Burnside
"I authorize the fullness of the instructions of the above."

Edmund Stanton
Sec of War

Copy of New Lincoln Letter
Letter Written by George D. Prentice of the Louisville Journal to President Lincoln Asking for the Parole of His Son From Camp Chase Prison, Where He Was Held as a Confederate Spy, and Lincoln's Notation on the Back Ordering the Parole

Prentice appeared on the Kentucky-Virginia border, armed with a letter from the Confederate Secretary of War, giving him authority to raise a battalion or regiment. He and his command operated in the mountains until October, 1864, and Prentice himself is mentioned as having fought in one major engagement, the Battle of Saltersville, Ky.

Still that did not prevent the editor's approaching Lincoln again, in November, 1864, and asking a pass through the lines to visit his son, who found himself in trouble with the civil authorities at Richmond, and Lincoln, characteristically patient and forgiving, granted the request.

Patrick T. Campbell
Patrick T. Campbell, who passed on this morning, had served as superintendent of schools in Boston since 1931, after two years as assistant superintendent and nine as headmaster of the Boston Latin School.

Born in Jersey City, N. J., in 1871, he attended the Boston Latin School from 1885 to 1889, graduated from Harvard in 1893, and received his Doctor of Education degree from Colby College at Waterville, Maine, in 1934. He earned his way through the Latin School and Harvard by working as assistant janitor at the Adams School.

From 1893 to 1897 he taught Latin and Greek in Medford High School, from 1897 to 1908 was junior master, and later master, in Latin at the Boston Latin School, and from 1908 to 1920 head of the department of history in the same school, of which he then became headmaster.

Dr. Campbell was re-elected for a six-year term as superintendent of the Boston schools by a unanimous vote of the School Committee on April 6 last year.

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Semi-Annual Check Proposed For All R. I. Motor Vehicles

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12.—An elaborate system providing compulsory semi-annual inspection of all motor vehicles registered in this State is provided in a bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator John T. Corley.

Spurred by several recent traffic fatalities, a demand has arisen for legislation of this kind. In one of the accidents a nine-year-old automobile with defective brakes was held responsible. The Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety recently urged enactment of a check-up system in Rhode Island similar to the system in Connecticut.

Senator Corley's bill is similar in most respects to the Connecticut law. It provides that motorists shall be notified through the mail, twice a year, to appear at one of five check-up stations. Inspectors would go over the vehicle and they found it in satisfactory condition would place a white sticker, dated, on the windshield. If any defect was found, the inspector would place a red sticker on the vehicle and require

the owner to appear again within seven days.

A fee of 50 cents would be charged for each inspection. Failure to appear for the check-up would be followed by suspension of the registration.

The bill provides for 35 employees of the State Division of Motor Vehicles to carry out the inspection work. It appropriates \$87,500 for salaries and \$11,000 for erecting the inspection stations.

The inspection stations contemplated by Senator Corley are similar to those in Connecticut. Portable houses would be mounted on cement foundations. Two men would be required at each station checking lights, two for write-up, one for checking and recording the auto number, one to check brakes, one for miscellaneous duties, one for final check at the office, one officer man to keep records and one supervisor.

Senator Corley believes the stations will be self-supporting after the initial expense of setting them up.

N. E. Winter Sport Centers Prepare For Big Week-End

New England's major winter sport centers, despite the continued paucity of snow on slopes, downhill runs and ski trails, are today again preparing for another gala week end with many number of carnivals featuring a crowded program.

Thousands of insatiable sport enthusiasts, who had their first taste of skiing last week, will flock to points north tomorrow and Sunday where snow conditions are reported as "fair."

Conditions remain much the same as they were last week. No snow has been added this week to the meager amount which fell a fortnight ago. The crowds that invaded these regions over last week end found skiing fair, but because of the thousands using the trails the snow soon gave way and made their use rather difficult negotiation.

Stowe, Vt., has seven inches of snow. This has a crusted surface where packed and is breakable elsewhere. Trails and hills are usable but not good.

In New Hampshire Intervale reports 11 inches of snow with a trace of light snow over breakable crust. The upper part of Maple Villa trail is in use but more snow is needed for safe open-slope skiing. Other New Hampshire towns such as Whitefield, Laconia, and Franconia Notch have from two to eight inches of frozen snow. Skiing is considered fair while there is no snow-shoeing available.

The towns of Durham, Keene, Monroe, Epsom, Chichester, Manchester, Bartlett, Alton, Lisbon and Bath, N. H., and Woodstock, Vt., will hold races tomorrow and Sunday at Gretna, Mass., where it is reported there is a fair amount of snow. 22 sled dog teams have been scheduled to race in two classes.

Manchester, N. H., will hold the first officially sanctioned downhill ski race at the Thompson Ski Club Trail, an intermediate to the expert run which drops about 750 feet in less than a mile.

The Boston & Maine Railroad has planned week-end and Sunday snow trains. The week-end snow train is scheduled to leave the North Station tomorrow at 1:15 p. m. The Sunday train will leave at 8 a. m.

Audubon Society Plans Lectures On Birds From Gaspé to Antarctic

"Adventures in Bird Photography" will be discussed in the annual course, sponsored by the Massachusetts Audubon Society, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, on Saturday afternoon in March. In this lecture on March 13 Cleveland P. Grant will demonstrate the greater and more satisfying trophies, when bird shooting is done with cameras instead of guns.

Mr. Grant will show new still pictures and movies which he has taken in different places from the prairies to the Gaspé peninsula. In "The Gates of the Antarctic"

Newburyport Pike Work Praised

Safety improvements being made on the Newburyport turnpike were lauded today by the New England Council as a further safeguard and convenience for residents and summer visitors to New England.

In a letter to William F. Callahan, state Commissioner of Public Works, Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the council, declared the center strip, now being widened along the turnpike, is the "greatest factor of safety yet devised" for through automobile traffic.

Stating that highway improvements, especially near Boston, encourage more widespread use of New England's \$500,000,000-a-year national playground, Mr. Harmon praised the new staggered openings in the center strips as a further safety factor.

An important message FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

"The greatest protection at the lowest cost"—this has been the constant purpose of Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company in providing its policyholders with protection from fire losses. Long experience and sound conservative business methods have made it possible for this company to maintain this objective. Quincy Mutual has weathered every depression and conflagration during the past 86 years and today is in a better position than ever to serve its policyholders.

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Wonders of Research: 'Horse' Is Fish

Small creature living amid ocean plants and possessing characteristics of large land animals provides study for Smithsonian Institution investigator—Oranges and onions, plentifully harvested in South, fill market stalls of North

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A fish with the head of a Lilliputian horse, the tail of a monkey, the shell of a beetle and the pouch of a kangaroo has been the subject of a systematic study just completed at the Smithsonian Institution by Isaac Ginsburg of the Bureau of Fisheries. Perhaps in no other animal have been packed so many anomalies as in the little hippocampus, popularly known as the "seahorse." Almost world-wide in their distribution, these fantastic animals live in ocean waters wherever there are growths of sea vegetation. They have been the models for some of the greatest sea monsters of human imagination, but actually seahorses are small, feeble, almost defenseless creatures. The head is unquestionably similar to that of a tiny horse in general outline. The neck is not a neck at all. Fishes, hippocampus not excepted, have no necks. What looks like a neck is the fore part of the abdomen, considerably contracted. The body is covered with a jointed, chitinous shell, similar to many of the insects. For years naturalists thought the hippo was some sort of monstrous water bug, but it proves to be a true fish.

Because it swims very poorly, nature has provided an archaic tail which it can wrap around the stems of water plants. This sort of a tail is found among a few mammals, notably the smaller monkeys. No other known fish has anything of the kind.

Hippocampus can move its eyes independently of each other, so that one can look forward and the other backward at the same time. For food, it depends on tiny crustaceans and other sea organisms, usually minute. Inaugurating family life, the female crams eggs she has laid into the pouch of the male, who carries them about until hatched. At this time the young, fully equipped to take care of themselves, are expelled into the water.

Seahorses can also "talk," making almost inaudible snapping noises with the jaws, which apparently serve as a means of communication. In his study of these creatures, Mr. Ginsburg has discovered several new species and subspecies.

Fruit Prices Kept Low By Abundant Crops

Citrus fruits, onions and southern vegetables are exceptions to somewhat higher food prices this winter, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Since harvest time, oranges and lemons have fallen steadily in price because of record-breaking crops. Changes in butter, meats, potatoes and apples seem likely to continue upward, says the bureau.

Books Protected By Air Conditioning

The life of books and manuscripts can be extended through the use of air conditioning to control temperature and humidity in libraries, according to statistics gleaned by the Temperature Research Foundation of Kelvinator Corporation.

Optimum temperature for libraries was set at 68 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, with humidity at 55 to 65 per cent. For book stacks, a slightly lower temperature and humidity are better. Librarians queried by the Foundation agreed that excessive heat dries the glue and loosens leather bindings, while too much humidity affects the paper and causes molding and offensive odors. Extremes were reported by a library in Miami, Fla., faced with the problem of excessive humidity, while a Denver library is forced to meet conditions of extreme heat and dryness.

Reef-Warning System Placed at Lighthouses

Self-announcing lighthouses that tell the mariner just how close he is approaching them, even though a pea-soup fog shuts them from view, is the latest equipment of the United States Lighthouse Service in its fight for safety at sea.

"The vital element of this contribution to safer navigation is a combination of signals which tells the navigator how far he is from dangerous reefs or shoals," says the National Geographic Society.

Twenty-nine stations are now equipped to send such signals. These are scattered along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from West Quoddy Head, Maine, to the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river. They will operate continuously during daylight hours to give passing ships an opportunity to test out the new methods and judge their accuracy.

In the stress of making harbor in a fog, says the society, "ship masters are too concerned to rely on an unfamiliar method." To give them confidence in the signals is the idea of operating for a time, during daylight hours.

California Band Found On Duck in Siberia

Recovery of a Biological Survey bird band in Asia has been reported to the bureau for the first time. According to a schoolteacher near In-



Courtesy American Museum of Natural History

Sea Horse and Sea Dragon

Lower Left—Hippocampus; Male, With Enlarged Pouch (Eastern U. S.)
Upper Right—Phycodurus equus (Australia)

dian Point, Siberia, a pintail duck captured and eaten by an Eskimo in the village, bore a band which has since been identified as having been placed by Dwight G. Vedder of Los Banos, Calif., on Jan. 3, 1937. Such bands enable accurate information to be gained on the habits, length of life and migrations of birds.

Building Roof Foreseen Five Skyscrapers High

The day is coming when alarm clocks will no longer jangle in homes, pajamas will turn color at the flick of a light switch and houses will be traded in each year as automobiles are now, says Oscar P. Cleaver, Cleveland Illuminating engineer.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, Mr. Cleaver told the Western New York Society of Illuminating Engineers recently that alarm clocks will be museum pieces in years to come, and that the busi-

ness man will be awakened by a gentle beam of soft light—an artificial sunrise.

He pictured gigantic structures stretching to heights five times greater than Rockefeller Center, to house thousands of families and hundreds of business enterprises. "Artificial light will grow vegetables and flowers," he said, "and men and women will go for days or weeks without having to venture out of such gargantuan palaces."

Basing his predictions on the latest developments in natural science, he said that it would be possible to look into luminous mirrors to shave, outside temperature could be gauged by a thermostat set into the glass, while the building "tube" like a laundry chute, delivers the breakfast breadwinner direct to the landing field, where planes would take him anywhere for the start of his business day. Extensive wardrobes will not be needed for men or women because light rays will vary clothing color to any desired shade.

'Pinks,' Prettier and Frillier, Stage Triumphant 'Comeback'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Spicy carnations, with a show all their own in a downtown hotel here, have demonstrated to visitors that this once slightly outmoded flower has made a triumphant comeback. Carnations have acquired prettier colors, frillier petals, stronger stems, and are once more in high demand at the florist shops.

Sales of carnations have doubled in the last four years, said L. E. Clody, secretary of the Allied Florists' Association of Illinois, and of the show held by the American Carnation Society. The reason, he said, is that fashionable America has discovered what English people have known for a long time, namely, that the carnation of today is a flower of great decorative possibilities.

No longer are there just pink carnations, red carnations, and white carnations. The pinks, reds and whites are more beautiful than ever, but there are also white carnations tipped in red, like one called Dimity. Red carnations which appear touched with hoar frost on the edges, and flowers of maroon and yellow.

One of the new varieties called Pelargonium and looks like a Martha Washington geranium, while retaining its old-fashioned spiky garden smell. Dairymaid is as pink-cheeked as its name suggests. Red Laddie, an English flower, looks like a rosy camelia. Another has the markings of a variegated petunia.

What variety has been obtained in these flowers was shown by the University of Illinois, which arranged an exhibit of 72 named varieties and seedlings, each bloom definitely individual. Half of them were the blossoms of stock imported from England, the other half, of American origin.

Family History of the Human Race To Be Shown in 'Hall of Early Man'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Work on the central feature of the 125th anniversary celebration of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, has just been started. It is a "Hall of Early Man" in which many important discoveries brought from all over the world by visiting savants will be exhibited during the Symposium on Early Man which is to take place from March 17 to 20.

This symposium has as its purpose the correlation of the ideas of the most eminent students as to the origin and nature of man's most remote ancestors of whom there is any trace today.

All the available spear and arrowheads, and other recently discovered implements made by the famous "Pleistocene Man" will be displayed in the hall. These relics, first unearthed near Folsom, New Mexico, have been found to extend over large areas of the American West. It is believed that the points and edges were delicately fashioned of flint and beautifully grooved and beveled in a way never duplicated before or since, some time between 10,000 and 13,000 B. C. Although tiny Folsom spearheads

the carnation owes its successful comeback to an English florist, said Mr. Clody. Five years ago, he explained, Guy Allwood, an English grower, was asked to decorate one of the nation's great carnation shows with the commission using new varieties of carnations exclusively, and the vogue for these flowers was begun.

Then another Englishman gave the maroon carnation a boost into the world of fashion. A popular actor, it seems, had given a couple of passes to a waitress in his favorite restaurant, inviting her to see him act. To show her appreciation, she had sent to his dressing room a dozen maroon carnations.

When the actor appeared on the stage, he wore one of the flowers. The Duke of Kent liked it, so the story goes, and calling later at the actor's dressing room, replaced his carnations. The reason, he said, was that fashionable America has discovered what English people have known for a long time, namely, that the carnation of today is a flower of great decorative possibilities.

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Soviet and Peace: Big Army Called Anti-War Agency

Although Europe is marshaling its forces in an unprecedented way, a survey conducted by Monitor correspondents in various European countries indicates that anti-war sentiment is, nevertheless, very marked.

Fifth of Six Articles
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW.—The accelerating armaments race in Europe and Asia has increased the fears of those who assume that a general war is inevitable, especially of those who contend that large armies and navies inexorably lead to war. Surveys of warlike preparations in all countries are cited as evidence that a general war draws nearer.

The Soviet viewpoint on this question is worth consideration, since the Soviets maintain the largest army in Europe and recently increased their military expenditures by 35 per cent. But they claim that these armaments will be used not for war but for peace.

Is it possible to take this claim seriously? The writer believes it is. Soviet Russia, unlike other "doctrinal dictatorships," has no problems which war would solve; in fact, Soviet leaders accept the view that international war never solves any problems. Moscow, in addition, is fully content with its present territory and national resources.

Spain Serves as Brake
An Oriental diplomat, after visiting European capitals, told the writer that in his opinion the Spanish conflict has lessened the prospect of a general war in Europe. Unfortunately for the Spanish people, their country has served as a battlefield for Europe's "doctrinal dictatorships," and their supporters in other countries.

This localized conflict, in his opinion, has not only discouraged the dictatorships from a general war, but also has rebuffed the determination of responsible popular governments to keep out of war.

Just as Spain has localized war in Europe, China's growing resistance to Japanese aggression has served to localize the Far Eastern conflict, to remove pressure upon Soviet Far Eastern borders. These two instances have thus far disproved Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov's clever but superficial formula that "peace is indivisible."

Two Uses for Arms
Realistic observers are increasingly convinced that armaments in the hands of those who want peace are as fundamentally different from those in the hands of those who want war as is a gun in the hands of a robber and a soldier. The more armaments peace-desiring countries possess, the less likely general war becomes.

An ideal world would possess and need no armaments. But no one pretends that the present world is ideal. So long as powerful rulers maintain in their hands the means of real or fancied inequalities, those who do not share that faith must protect themselves and the general peace with arms. If this viewpoint is accepted, Europe's armament race is not leading to war if it increases the prestige of peace.

Arms in the hands of those who desire peace. Armaments are costly, but cheaper than war.

Roman Catholics In Orizaba, Mexico, Reopen Churches

ORIZABA, Vera Cruz State, Mexico, Feb. 11 (P)—Roman Catholics, resuming possession of this city's 14 churches closed for 10 years, launched last night a Lenten crusade against seizure of religious property and the Government's program of socialistic education.

"Never permit the churches to be closed again," handbills urged the devout who dispatched to Governor Miguel Aleman an appeal for freedom of worship.

Small groups of laymen sat on wooden benches within the close-shuttered churches to keep guard, but police and the military apparently intended to take no action.

Crowds estimated at 15,000 persons broke open the buildings Tuesday in an instant demonstration after a 14-year-old girl worshiper was killed by police in a raid on a secret mass in a private home Sunday.

Under Mexican law, the Government long has pursued a policy of confiscating church properties to speed its program of socialization, and there have been numerous clashes between church and state.

The program for teaching socialism in the schools, and barring religious instruction, has not yet been enforced but already it has caused vigorous Catholic opposition.

In the belief the Government might encourage a less strenuous policy against the anti-church law, Catholic leaders here expressed confidence Governor Aleman would decide favorably on their petition to permit renewal of worship.

They saw hope also in the announcement from Mexico City that President Cardenas had issued an amnesty decree clearing court dockets of "political" cases, to permit closer unification of the nation.

The decree was not clear on the point of Catholic churches exiled under the government anti-church policies, inaugurated in 1859 to "break temporal power of the Roman Catholic Church," but sources predicted the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Leopoldo Ruiz, now living in San Antonio, Texas, could return if he chose, along with other clergymen charged in the past with rebellion.

States Urged to Ratify

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Ratification of the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution by as many states as were necessary to make it a part of the sovereign law of the nation was urged by Carl C. Carstens, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America, in messages sent to children's organizations throughout the United States Feb. 10.

Station Chief

Ernest L. Spencer
President of KVOE, Santa Ana, Calif.



Ernest L. Spencer
President of KVOE, Santa Ana, Calif.

KVOE Is Known As 'Voice of The Orange Empire'

With Monitor Newscasters

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Surrounded by the orange groves of southern California, Station KVOE's call letters serve to remind listeners of the principal occupations here. KVOE stands for the "Voice of the Orange Empire." On this station in this rich agricultural region 40 miles southeast of Los Angeles, is heard the "Monitor Views the News."

The station goes back into early radio history of the "twenties" when radio stations were few and scattered. In 1930 the call letters KWO, meaning "Come West to KWO," were assigned to a radio station in Santa Ana. Later in the same year the ownership and name changed hands, the call letters then being KREG. On Jan. 1, 1936, the call letters again were changed to KVOE.

KVOE has an unlimited license and transmits with power of 100 watts. It claims full coverage of Orange county, the city of Long Beach, parts of East Los Angeles and adjacent territory. Within this area dwell close to 300,000 persons.

KVOE is especially active in giving time to various civic and educational organizations, including the Orange county schools, the Orange County Public Forum, the sheriff's office, various federal, state, county and city organizations, veterans' organizations, the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and many other organizations operating in the public interest and welfare, with which KVOE is always ready to co-operate.

On Oct. 18, 1936, KVOE moved to a new location and to its own studio and transmitter building two miles west of the center of Santa Ana. Its new studios, equipment and facilities are modern in every respect, including the latest type of vertical antenna of special design. On Dec. 29, last year, KVOE joined the Mutual-Ltd. Lee broadcasting system, thereby offering to its audience a considerable increase in its service. KVOE has a week-day schedule from 7 a. m. to 12 p. m., operating from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m. on Sundays.

KVOE is owned and operated by the "Voice of the Orange Empire, Inc., Ltd." The general manager and president of the corporation is Ernest L. Spencer. Wallace S. Wiggins is program director and chief engineer. Señor Enrique Laurent is the Spanish program director, for, like many stations of this section of the country, KVOE serves a large number of Mexicans. C. L. Palmer and Stanley B. Sandstrom are engineers. Gordon R. Mills is chief announcer.

This is article number 38 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, Feb. 13.

Grand Jury Seeks Outlawing by State Of Slot Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 12.—Money is diverted from trade and industry by slot machines, which lead to graft, murder and organized racketeering, the King county grand jury reports to the state Legislature.

The resolution from the grand jury asks the Legislature to "banish from the state all slot machines," and to pass Gov. Clarence D. Martin's bill, "The material and moral welfare of our great state and of its citizens is endangered," the resolution reads. "It appears the laws dealing with this situation are weak and inadequate."

The grand jury asks for passage of the law, making it a felony to own, rent, place or have in one's possession or on or about his property any slot machine, wherein the element of chance is an important factor.

The Governor denounced slot machines in his second inaugural address, and followed up with the charge that their operation has become "an evil business, lending itself to attempts to corrupt public officials." A portion of the bill he has recommended reads:

"The promoters of the slot machine business seek to entice children by deliberately placing machines near school houses. It is hereby declared that the policy of the State of Washington is to banish slot machines and obvious substitute devices."

Royalty in Tonga Keeps School Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Even in the little Pacific island of Tonga, where a native population lives perhaps as care-free as any community in the world, the old school tie has a certain potency.

The Crown Prince of Tonga, Taufa'au, recently passed through Auckland after completing his schooling at Newington College, Sydney. He explained to an interviewer that it would have been more convenient for him to go to college in Auckland, where he would have been nearer home.

Industry Claims Wagner Act Will Ruin Discipline

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (P)—Earl F. Reed, counsel for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, told the Supreme Court yesterday that in the National Labor Relations Act is upheld, members of a labor union "cannot be discharged except for a cause which seems sufficient to the National Labor Relations Board."

"All discipline and control over workers would be gone," he asserted. "All freedom of contract and all right to manage your own business would be gone."

He challenged an order of the board directing the reinstatement of 10 dismissed employees.

During arguments for the Government Mr. Justice Sutherland asked Solicitor General Stanley Reed whether the "primary effect" of a strike in a steel mill was not curtailment of production which in turn affected interstate commerce.

"A strike has an instantaneous effect on interstate commerce," Mr. Reed replied. "The instant a strike occurs, production is curtailed and interstate commerce is thereby affected."

Referring to the decision he wrote outlaying the Guffey Coal Act, Mr. Justice Sutherland said a strike in a steel mill would "affect interstate commerce just as would cessation of work in a coal mine."

The court had decided coal mining was not in interstate commerce. Mr. Reed replied that the act now in dispute "undertook to protect interstate commerce from a situation that might derive from labor conditions and cause strikes that would affect interstate commerce."

"Would you say that Congress could curtail the production of wheat?" Mr. Justice Sutherland inquired. "That, in turn, would affect interstate commerce?"

The Solicitor General replied that the Wagner Act does not apply to agricultural products, but that "if Congress undertook to control conditions that affect production, the same rule would apply to wheat."

The Jones & Laughlin counsel contended that the law constituted an "attempt by Congress to intrude itself into industrial matters traditionally regarded as affairs of a State."

Monitor Radiocast Amends Schedules

Owing to programs to be radiocast from Harvard University, the shortwave radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" at 4:30 p. m., eastern standard time, will not be heard over Station WJXL on Wednesdays, Feb. 17 and 24. The regular 6 p. m. radiocasts of Monitor news will be heard on those days on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles.

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Wool Prices Seen Holding Current Level for Months

WASHINGTON (P)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts prices of spot wool in the domestic market would "remain near present levels for the next few months."

It said domestic supplies now on hand were limited and demand for wool in foreign markets was expected to continue strong in the next six months.

Foreign supplies will be relatively small, the bureau said, until the clip from southern hemisphere countries

Above Foreign Wools

Prices of spot domestic wools in the Boston market were said to be above foreign wools and contracts for the new domestic output. The bureau said possible readjustment when the new output becomes available "should not materially affect farm prices of wool."

It was estimated dealers and manufacturers held 128,134,000 pounds of apparel wool stocks, scoured basis at the start of this year, which

was 10 per cent above the 118,299,000 pounds of a year earlier.

Of this 77,912,000 pounds was domestic wool, compared to 86,383,000 pounds a year earlier.

The bureau said the increases in stocks were accounted for entirely by foreign wool.

Consumption Is High

Stocks of carpet wool were about the same as a year earlier.

The bureau said imports of foreign apparel wool for 1936 amounted to 110,712,000 pounds compared with 41,984,000 pounds in 1935, while car-

pet wool imports were 143,276,000 pounds last year as against 156,477,000 pounds in 1935.

Import sources in order of importance were Australia, Uruguay and Argentina.

The bureau said domestic mill consumption in December, after adjustment for usual seasonal change, was at the highest rate since January, 1920. Consumption increased sharply, contrary to the usual trend for that month.

Consumption of apparel wool for the year was placed at 278,000,000 pounds, scoured basis, or 8.4 per cent less than "the unusually high consumption in 1935."

British Are Seen

Tightening Up On Loans to Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the immediate effects of Herr Adolf Hitler's recent speech has been to stiffen already existing unwillingness on the part of the banking community in London to lend money to Berlin.

"The Banker" a monthly journal

here says in its current issue, that any financial concessions made to the present German régime would merely perpetuate what has forced rearmament upon Europe.

"We regret to have to admit," this journal continues, "that from a small but rather influential circle in the city of London, there flows a constant stream of propaganda in favor of credits for Germany. . . . Apart from the fact that it is contrary to public interest to grant credits to Germany . . . from the standpoint of the investor Germany is a bottomless pit."

Herr Hitler's declaration of intention in any case to persist with his

four-year plan of self-sufficiency has now disposed of one of the arguments hitherto heard in favor of financing certain forms of trade between Germany and the British Empire. This argument was that such transactions would tend to preserve the German market for British produce—a reason which is claimed to cease to hold, if German efforts

are to be concentrated upon doing
without such goods.

Steel Rolling by Industrialists

authorized. Current total capacity is 0.100,000 tons a year, a large part of which goes into the making of automobile bodies.

Steel men are chary about predicting the future of continuous strip mill construction abroad. Building a mill is a complex job. American makers have had some ten years' practice. If foreign demand for this type of mill expands as some hope, opinion in some circles of American makers will get much of the work.

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Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Make
a Valentine

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant stood side by side looking in at the window of the five-and-ten-cent store," said Uncle Peter. "They had been sent to the Post Office with six cents by Percy's mother to buy her three-cent stamps, and on their way back they had stopped to look in at the five-and-ten-cent store window."

"Who was she writing to?" asked Jennie.

"I dare say you mean to whom was she writing?" said Uncle Peter. "She was writing to Mr. Pig's brother Arthur to ask him for cousin Ellen's address so she could write cousin Ellen for her recipe for piggyback. That was why she needed two postage stamps."

"What were they looking at in the window?" asked Jimmie.

"Valentines," said Uncle Peter. "There were five-cent valentines and ten-cent valentines and some two for five and some three for ten."

"How beautiful, Percy!" said Edward. "Exquisite, Edward!" said Percy.

"But I don't so much care for those that are intended to be humorous, Percy," said Edward. "Nor do I, Edward," said Percy. "I like those best with lace paper and hearts," Percy said Edward.

"Yes, indeed. Those are much the best with hearts and lace paper," Edward said Percy.

"I know to whom I would like to send a valentine, Percy," said Edward. "So do I, Edward," said Percy. "Miss Peppermint, Percy," said Edward.

"Miss Peppermint, Edward," said Percy.

"We might have guessed that," said Jennie.

"The real difficulty," said Uncle Peter, "was that Percy and Edward hadn't got five cents."

"Couldn't they ask their fathers and mothers?" asked Jimmie.

"They could have," said Uncle Peter. "But they both had an allow-



Percy and Edward Looked At Each Other

ance of five cents every two weeks, and when they had spent it they were too proud and too considerate of their parents to ask for any more. And of course they both knew that Mrs. Pig had just spent six cents for postage stamps. But the more they looked in the window the more they wanted to send a valentine to Miss Peppermint."

"Peppermint," said Jennie and Jimmie. "The teacher's name wasn't Peppermint."

"Of course not," said Uncle Peter. "After they had looked and looked at the valentines, Percy and Edward turned their heads and looked and looked at each other."

"I have an idea, Edward," said Percy. "I know where there is some nice lace paper on a box that used to hold candy."

"I think I have the same idea, Percy," said Edward. "I know where there is some red wrapping paper from which one could cut out hearts with a pair of scissors."

"We can make Miss Peppermint a valentine, Edward," said Percy.

"That is just what I thought, Percy," said Edward.

"With the family mullage, Edward," said Percy.

"And our own good taste, Percy," said Edward.

"So as soon as Percy and Edward had given Mrs. Pig the three-cent stamps and taken her pen in paw to write to Mr. Pig's brother Arthur, Percy and Edward got the empty candy box and the red paper and scissors and mullage and began making a valentine for Miss Peppermint."

"When it was done it had lace paper round the sides and hearts in the middle and a verse in the middle. And when Valentine Day came, Percy Pig engaged Miss Peppermint's attention while Edward Elephant put it where she couldn't help finding it on her desk."

"What did the verse say?" asked Jimmie.

"It said," said Uncle Peter, "The rose is red. The grass is green. You're the best teacher Ever seen."

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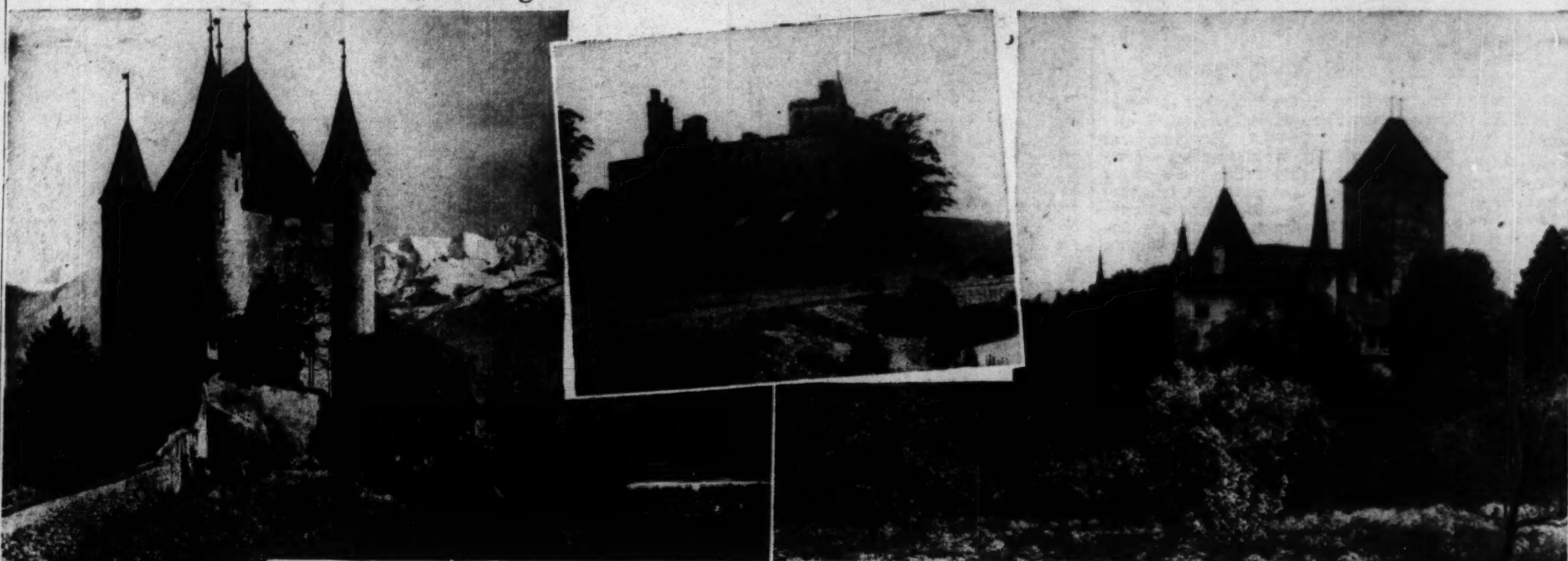
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Some Interesting Castles From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club



Upper Left—Castle of Thun, in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland; From Ethel R. Adamson, Long Beach, Calif. Upper Center—Linthgow Castle, Scotland, Birthplace of Mary Queen of Scots; From Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn. Upper Right—Schloss Spiez, Near Bern, Switzerland; From Ethel R. Adamson. Lower Center—The Alps Form a Picturesque Background for This Swiss Castle; From Ethel R. Adamson

Studies
In the Psalms

No. 74 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edith Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 86

A Liturgy

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

Like its contemporaries in thought (Psalms 25, 26, and 65), Psalm 86 expresses the steps to spiritual communion, in this instance supplication with penitence, confession of faith, praise, and again supplication.

Prayer is communion. Perfect communion must be preceded by the steps necessary for harmony to be realized. Moses understood these steps when he gave the visible symbols of the Tent of Meeting to his people. And in this beautiful liturgy, these steps may be traced.

In supplication and penitence the one seeking communion, figuratively speaking, enters the door of the sanctuary: "Bow down thine ear, O Lord, hear me!"

In the ancient ritual the fire of burnt offering symbolized the silencing of all material aspirations. Here the recognition of God as light and spiritual food was represented by the tables of showbread and the ever-burning candlestick. Psalm 86 presents this step in a glorious confession of faith acknowledging in the face of the claims of all other nations, that God is supreme:

Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord.

Thou art God alone.

Praise, that sweet incense rising from the altar at the very door of the Holy of Holies (where Gabriel, the angel visitant, once met Zacharias), opens the door to the true sanctuary. In the silence and communion of that experience the supplicant finds comfort and blessing:

Thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion, and gracious.

Longsuffering, and plentiful in mercy and truth.

O turn unto me, and have mercy upon me.

Give thy strength unto thy servant.

Unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul.

For thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive.

It is now time for the supplicant to enter the door of the inner room. Here the recognition of God as light and spiritual food was represented by the tables of showbread and the ever-burning candlestick. Psalm 86 presents this step in a glorious confession of faith acknowledging in the face of the claims of all other nations, that God is supreme:

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Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. \$1.00 is paid for each item accepted.

Painted Woodenware

One young man who seemed to be incapacitated for hard work for some months took the common wooden bowls one finds in 10-cent stores and proceeded to do all manner of things with them. Some he decorated in paint work; others he painted in bright Mexican designs and made fork and spoon to match in decoration. Some of the bowls he polished to a high degree and then enameled them in pastel colors, to go with the gay pottery dish sets. He made some striking ones in black with huge white polka dots that were particularly popular.

When he displayed his line, people were amazed at the different kinds of decoration he had employed. As the work was not intricate, and the article cheap to begin with, his selling price came within the reach of all; and he is gratified with his daily sales.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Lewisham and Catsford Guide: When worms are scarce, hens don't stop scratching, they go deeper.

Ocean Times: The girl who speaks volumes usually ends up on the shelf.

Buffalo News (Ed Scanlan): New York woman has just married a man who proposed to her 25 years ago. Marriage is a serious step and should never be approached without due deliberation.

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Quotation for Today

LET us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—LINCOLN.

Brevities

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

Back to Work

NOW let's get together and make motorcars. We need lots of them."

This characteristic remark by William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors Corporation, was one of the comments signaling the end of motorcar's most costly labor controversy, a forty-four-day strike which tied up the largest automobile manufacturing organization and introduced the sit-down method on a large scale to the American public.

On the side of the workers alone the strike is estimated to have cost \$1,000,000 a day in earnings. The bitter irony of the situation is illustrated in the remark of a strike picket at Flint, "I'm sure glad it's all over, because the finance company is about ready to take my car."

The comment of Gov. Frank Murphy was significant. To him as chief mediator, along with Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and James F. Dewey, federal labor conciliator, goes enormous credit for keeping the negotiations indefatigably and undiscouragedly in progress. "The peace will be a lasting one," said Mr. Murphy, "because no force and violence prevailed."

In that lies a commentary on the effectiveness of thinking in contrast to brutality as a settler of labor disputes: The permanence of a peace is likely to be in direct ratio to the reasonableness employed and in inverse ratio to the anger and physical power displayed.

To John L. Lewis, determined leader of the C. I. O. auto workers' union, the important points are that "the agreement establishes collective bargaining and security for the union." And these are important points, likely to be of value even to the employers in the long run, to the extent that unionization proves to mean effective, reliable, responsible leadership and spokesmanship for the masses of employees in a mass production industry.

The nub of the settlement lies in the first section of the signed agreement, in which the corporation "recognizes the union as the collective bargaining agency for those employees who are members of the union," and pledges that there shall be "no discrimination, interference, restraint or coercion" against any employees because of union membership.

The provision that the union shall speak only for its own members, and not, as was demanded, as the exclusive agent for the whole body of employees

whether they desire it or not, is eminently fair. The guarantees against discrimination, if honestly observed, and against bargaining with any other organization in key plants during the next six months will give the union an opportunity to show its usefulness and improve its strength. In turn it assumes responsibility to prevent tie-ups during further negotiations on working conditions.

The settlement after all is a compromise and a very neatly balanced one in which neither side can claim to have reached its objectives. Considering the huge losses to the men in wages, to the company in sales, and to the public in convenience, one is impelled to ask, "Why was it necessary? And what has been gained?"

It was not, of course, necessary. And gains, if any, must be counted in a negative sort of way. It is true that an impressive advance has been made over the record in previous large-scale American strikes in the preservation of peace and order. The fact that 150,000 men should have been out for six weeks with only minor disturbances and practically no serious bloodshed is a tribute to the coolness of men and managers. The fact that settlement was reached and provision made for resumption of work without any long breakdown of negotiations speaks well for the principals and conciliators.

Something has been gained in causing not only company officials and labor leaders but also many thousands of everyday American citizens to think through certain points of detail as to just what does constitute justice between worker and corporation. Nevertheless, it is a fact that no essential point is involved in the agreement which could not have been arrived at and accepted by willing and reasonable men before the first sit-down strike laid down his tools or the first plant manager announced a tie-up.

That is true in the settlement of any dispute or misunderstanding, whether it be a personal tiff, a labor controversy or an international war. Any agreement that is possible after the loss, wastage, suffering and attrition of a long struggle would be possible, assuming good will on both sides, without and before the struggle. Cannot labor and capital hereafter do more of their thinking and their exploring for understanding with each other while they work instead of letting men and machines be rendered idle before the thinking and negotiating begins?

"We've Got the Money, Too"

We've got the ships,
We've got the men,
We've got the money, too.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S announcement to the House of Commons that the British Government would soon introduce a bill authorizing a £400,000,000 armaments loan stresses the last line of a ditty that used to be familiar to British ears. The spectacular aspects of British rearmament are beginning to steal the spotlight in an arena where there is much spectacle aglitter with steel.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was letting figures say well in advance what Viscount Grey was sometimes criticized for saying after the event: that Britain will resist aggression with all her might. If less hesitancy on Grey's part as head of the British Foreign Office in 1914 might have averted the World War, then the determination of the British Government today to resist force with force if necessary may avert another conflict.

History, it is tragically true, gives little encouragement to such a hope. But there is this to be said for British rearmament, as indeed, for the armaments of all the so-called "satisfied powers": they are not so likely to be used to break the peace as are those of the "have-nots."

One need not attach any idealism to the "haves" to sharpen this point. Simply as a matter of sheer self-interest, peace is more desirable to them than war. Peace gives to them opportunity to develop and

enjoy their possessions. War not only interferes with the profitable use of their possessions but adds a risk of their losing them. Of course, there have been "preventive" wars—wars in which a power, fearing attack from another, has attempted to beat the other nation to the punch. And "have" countries, for all their possessions, are sometimes afflicted with a "have-not" attitude—having much, they hunger for more. But to the nations which today are arming to preserve the status quo in Europe, these observations hardly apply.

These nations already are showing an increasing willingness to examine other nations' contentions for more territory and wider trade outlets. It is not known, but is generally believed, that the visit of Herr Ribbentrop to Lord Halifax the other day provided opportunity for exploring further possibilities of readjustments between the British and German points of view. And it may have been a mere coincidence that the loan was announced almost at the same time that the meeting of the British and German spokesmen was taking place. The announcement nevertheless was eloquent testimony, not perhaps to the peace-mindedness of peoples today, but to the British intention of making futile all attempts to settle by impatient force those problems that will always remain in reality unsettled until they are settled by reason and in good will.

Law Over Lynch Law

ABOUT a fortnight ago the Monitor printed an editorial under this heading commenting on the way an incipient lynching was prevented when a sheriff persuaded an angry South Carolina crowd to surrender their captive to local authorities. That episode was cited to help dispel "a sectional libel predicated on the mistaken opinion that southern communities prefer lynching to law."

A more recent outbreak in Alabama lends further proof that no part of the country is more opposed to lynching than that section where lynchings have been most numerous. Not that collective rapson prevailed over mob rule in the Alabama incident, but that public reprehension is all the sharper for that overt failure. In this instance a Negro suspect was slain by wrathful citizens. But in this instance public indignation has apparently aroused a greater degree of public determination than is usual in such cases to stop lynching for good and all.

In contrast to the customary aftermath to deplore lynching and do nothing to prevent further outbreaks by prosecuting

citizens who participate in such crimes, popular feeling is now crystallizing in a purposeful direction. The Richmond Times-Dispatch recommends enactment of a federal anti-lynching law as stringently phrased and enforced as the federal kidnapping law. It cites the Virginia statute against lynching as a model—and with good effect. In the ten years since its enactment, Virginia has not had a lynching.

That this drastic proposal to prevent lynching emanates from the South is significant in more ways than one. It attests a sectional preference for law and order where the rights of the individual are at stake, and a natural dislike for uncivilized orgies of communal crime. This attitude embraces a clearer, collective recognition of the fundamental fact that two lawless deeds never mend one broken law. Appeals for enactment of a federal anti-lynching statute show furthermore that lynching is not merely the South's problem. They appeal to the humanitarian impulse in all people. There is increasing assurance that either by state or federal action lynching will be stopped.

Shadows on the Road to Yesterday



Nesmith

In Morocco—Each Day Renews This Tapestry of Light and Shade

I AM awakened by a terrific clamor. Sitting up in some bewilderment, I presently orient myself in Morocco, in a Tangier hotel, to be exact. But what has happened? Has the once redoubtable Abd el Krim fled his isle of exile in a far southern sea to gather his Moorish host once more and cast defiance in the face of Europe, there only a few miles across the Straits?

No, it is nothing so serious. It is only the red-fezzed, smiling, little call-boy trying to convince "sair" that it is time to arise and hasten hence, if connection is to be made at the distant railway station with today's train for Fez.

The morning is cool, for this is mid-winter in North Africa. Presently the bright and rife-falling sun will bring a semi-tropical balminess to all the land. But now, as we come into the railway station, we find a group of Moors, heavily swathed in burnouses and haiks, huddled about a little red-hot stove until the signal is given for them to throng the third-class coaches.

The train, reasonably close to its schedule, considering that we are now in the

Orient, though within sight of Europe, backs leisurely into the station, even as the sun peeps over the eastern horizon across the far-reaching desert and then, satisfied with the prospect, leaps upon the world full-panopied, as if Apollo had given free rein to his fiery steeds and bidden them take their own way.

Now we leave Tangier and the last vestiges of Europe to enter the land of yesterday, of uncounted ages, this Orient on the hither side of Suez that rubs elbows with western civilization, yet is in feeling a thousand years divided. We pass out of the International and Spanish "zones" and into the French. The railway is as much a road to yesterday as that from Hanoi to Yunnanfu or from Guayaquil to Quito. There has been less change here than on the upper waters of the Yangtze. The peasant still plows with his implement formed of the crotch of a tree and drawn by a camel and bullock yoked together. His donkey turns the rough stones that grind the corn. The primitive water-wheel manipulated by human tread raises from the narrow muddy stream the liquid which shall irrigate the small garden patch.

During the long and frequent halts the platforms are thronged by white-robed Moors. Whatever they may think of this intrusion by Europe, this advance of the unbeliever into the heart of an ancient land, their attitude is always one of courtesy. For does not the Moor assure his guest of even the passing moment, "my house and everything I have is yours as long as you desire to make use of it?" It is the ancient offering of hospitality and more than a phrase.

Evening falls and now in the distance we mark the towers and minarets of Fez gleaming in the rays of the sinking sun. And darkness itself has come ere the

train winds up its long day's journey in the station which is miles outside the old walled town. For the French have earned our gratitude by avoiding the encroachment of modernity in any of its manifestations into the ancient cities of North Africa.

They have placed the European community well outside and Fez, the legendary, the storied, the wearer, as Pierre Loti said, "of the ancient shroud of Islam," is still one of the unchanged places of all the Orient, as exotic as anything west or east of Suez, as picturesque as Baghdad, as colorful as Jaipur. Nothing of modernity has entered it, little more of the West is there than when, less than half a century ago indeed, it was sacred to Islam, the Sultan and the faith of Mohammed.

Over a rough way and through a darkness that holds reminders of the wild days in this part of Morocco not so very long back in history we slide and jolt in a "taxi" of ancient vintage toward the gates of Fez. A long way ahead and far to the right, clusters of lights declare the position of the modern French city of recent construction. But we are not at the moment concerned with this, with the Frenchman's remarkably successful effort to introduce a little of his beloved Paris into an alien land.

Here in Fez, we are as far back in the past as we would be in Kabul or Katmandu, in Timbuktu or Teheran. We pass beneath the battered arch, which yet retains evidences of the consummate artistry of its design, make a turn or two along narrow and winding streets, and then find ourselves in contact with the sole manifestation of modernity that has introduced itself into the once-proud city of Islam, a hotel that was lately the palace of a Sultan.

M. T. G.

World Trade in Future

Book News of the Day

THE lectures comprising WORLD TRADE AND ITS FUTURE, by Sir Arthur Salter (London: Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. \$2), were delivered at Swarthmore College. They contain the closely reasoned analysis and constructive proposals of one who is in the rare position of combining the role of an independent academic thinker with a detailed administrative experience, both during the war and afterwards at Geneva, where he played a leading part in the attempts at world restoration.

His opening chapters set forth a comparison of world trade before the war and after, and are concerned with distinguishing the causes of change already in operation in 1914 from those directly traceable to the war itself and the peace which followed. Though Sir Arthur does not appear to accept the basic argument of Mr. Keynes to the effect that a recurrent disequilibrium between saving and spending underlies the periods of unemployment and waste, he lays great stress upon the excessive productivity of agriculture throughout the world brought about by the decline of the growth of populations in most civilized countries and their comparative satiety in staple foods. Had no war taken place, this decline of agricultural prosperity and purchasing power would have brought damage to the economic system as a whole.

But, of course, the damage of the war and the wild rush for national self-sufficiency, in countries exposed to political and economic peril by the policies of the peace treaties, carried to perilous extremes disturbances which were otherwise manageable in character and dimension. Though the early postwar period showed a deceptive revival of both internal and foreign trade for most nations, the financial movements due to reparations, international indebtedness and management of currencies inevitably brought a collapse of normal international trade.

That collapse has been exaggerated in its amount, for, as Sir Arthur points out, with the due allowance for price levels, it never fell below two thirds of its pre-war level and is now above four fifths. But prices are important factors in prosperity, and the insecurity and loss of confidence produced by tampering with money and exchange are even more serious causes of international trouble than tariffs and quotas, with which they are associated in defense of national trade.

Sir Arthur sees no likelihood of achieving free trade even in Britain, though tariff reductions are exceedingly desirable. The first desideratum for constructive internationalism, however, is a conditional or limited stabilization of currency in terms of the pound, the dollar and the franc. Could this be achieved, the fears of the fate of national currencies would everywhere diminish, exchange restrictions would be reduced and trade would once again resume its natural flow. Each country, however, must make its own policy, developing foreign relations first through bilateral relations which afterwards might be set upon a further international basis.

On the necessity of a public control over foreign lending Sir Arthur takes a firm line, and he advocates a policy "which shall secure that currency shall be, as all the mechanism of finance and investment ought to be, the servant of trade and industry" (page 100).

J. A. HOBSON

The Wide Horizon

Peace on Parliament Hill

By Lloyd Roberts OTTAWA

A PEACE that is by no means perfect, but is as near to being that as one could reasonably expect, pervades the parliamentary chambers of this "city" set on a hill. It is an atmosphere conducive to accomplishment while not interfering with the liberty of free speech and criticism within the bounds set by parliamentary rules and procedure.

It first became evident in January when Lord Tweedsmuir opened the second session of the eighteenth Parliament with a speech from the throne calculated to disarm any remaining enemy. The chief "enemy," R. B. Bennett, leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, had not yet returned from his Empire cruise, but he would have been hard put to it to discover sinister motives in the references to increasing trade, decreasing unemployment, reorganization of government departments and world friendship.

When Parliament got down to business Premier Mackenzie King's first act was to lead a declaration of loyalty to the new King of Canada and to ask for endorsement of the part his Government played in the abdication of Edward VIII. Loyalty and endorsement were unanimous. Then the address in reply to the Throne speech was disposed of in one day instead of in the customary one to five weeks. Next day the main estimates were tabled, and there would appear to be nothing of a seriously contentious nature in these, unless it be the item of a \$14,000,000 increase in national defense expenditures.

True, Conservative senators have threatened to make an issue of the failure of the Government to advance a scheme for Empire rather than national defense, and the socialistically inclined J. S. Woodsworth and Agnes Macphail will take umbrage over any appropriation for any possible war, but such skirmishes will scarcely impede the steady march of legislation.

Political opponents appear unruffled over this lack of ammunition. Mr. Bennett has returned apparently mellowed and broadened by what he has seen of the other fellow's problems. Canada, even under Liberal administration, seems to be muddling along fairly well. His thirty-nine followers in Commons naturally take their cue from him and are not going out of their way to start something. John Blackmore, leader of the seven Social Credit supporters, is too bent on advancing his monetary and credit reforms to get very excited over "lesser" issues which do not touch the "root" of all evil—that is, in his eyes, the present financial system.

J. S. Woodsworth and his seven converts to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation can never be at a loss for a *casus belli* so long as there is a "capitalist government" at Ottawa opposed to public ownership of capital and credit. But Mr. Woodsworth has lost much of his punch, as though wondering if fifteen years of verbal battling in the House has altered the course of events to any appreciable extent or bettered the lot of the underdog. Agnes Macphail, Farmer-Labor, who is the same political age, is similarly subdued, although she continues to express her views on cadet training and prison reform with refreshing frankness.

The founder and only member of the Reconstruction Party, H. H. Stevens, suggests a sleeping lion who may or may not wake up this session. He "sleeps" on a front bench near to his former leader, Mr. Bennett, whom he helped defeat by his defection and vigorous "reforming," and unless someone rashly pulls the lion's tail will probably let the Government do its own reconstructing in its own way.

But there is still the budget to reckon with. That is always packed with dynamite if anyone wants to find it. However, it is recalled that Mr. Bennett, at the banquet that welcomed him home, urged an advance into more harmonious realms of political thought, saying that no solution could be found to Canada's problems in party politics and partisanship. A few days later, hearing the Privy Council in London had disapproved his New Deal legislation, he strikingly demonstrated this harmony by urging the calling of a constitutional convention representative of all political parties throughout Canada to amend the British North America Act in a manner satisfactory to all.

One thing is certain, there is nothing lethargic about the peace of Parliament Hill. Rather it suggests a maturing understanding of world adversity as compared with merely local problems and a consciousness of Canada's responsibility first to the British Commonwealth of Nations and then to all peoples. "It is in the unity of English-speaking peoples that the fortress of democracy is to be found," declares Gerald McGeer, dynamic member from Vancouver. Such unity must begin at home. Parliament as a body is aware of this fact and its individual members are acting accordingly.

Mirror of World Opinion

No War Is Inevitable

THERE never was an inevitable war. There have been over three thousand, and they have never settled anything. They have only sown the seeds of future wars. It is high time somebody said for the plain folk on our side to the plain folk of Europe that war is not inevitable between us, that it must not take place, and that those who through blundering statesmanship make it, must fight it themselves.—Joseph Toole, Lord Mayor of Manchester, speaking in that city.